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nov. 5, 1847.—tf

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Shelbyville, Shelby county, Illinois.
Office in the court house.
Feb. 13, 1846.

W. I. FERGUSON,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office in the Mayor's office, one door south of Dunns.
Springfield, May 1, 1846.

Z. P. Cabiness, M. D.,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Springfield and its vicinity. Office opposite the State Register Office.
June 16, 1846.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SHELBYVILLE, SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.,
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DENTIST.—Office 4 doors south of the Post Office. Jan. 1, '46.

Elliott B. Herndon,
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WILL faithfully attend to business which may be entrusted to him in the counties of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.
sept. 10. (Office at the Land Office.)

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sept. 10, 1847.

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DANVILLE, ILLINOIS,
WILL practice in the counties composing the fourth judicial circuit. He hopes by an assiduous, prompt and faithful discharge of his professional duties to merit a portion of the public patronage.
June 30th, 1846.

WATCHES, clocks, and all kinds of jewelry repaired as good as it can be done in the world—we don't know but a little better.
June 4 J. C. IVES.

Thomas L. Harris.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, PETERSBURG, ILL.,
WILL attend to any legal business in the eighth judicial circuit. All collections and agencies from abroad promptly attended to. Nov. 29, '46.

M. BRAYMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS,
WILL attend to all professional business in the courts of the United States, and of this State. Office in the State House. June 26, '44.

E. D. BAKER. Z. A. ENOS.
E. D. BAKER AND Z. A. ENOS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
E. D. BAKER has resumed the practice of the law with the intention of paying particular attention to all cases, in which he may be employed.
December 31st, 1847.—ly

B. S. PRETTYMAN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PEKIN, TAZEWELL CO., ILL.,
WILL attend to all legal business entrusted to his care, in any part of Illinois, in either circuit or supreme courts, and all land agencies, &c.
REFERENCES:
Hon. S. H. Treat, judge S. C., Springfield, Ill.
" Thos. Ford, Ex Gov., "
" A. Lincoln, M. C., "
" Jas. A. McDougall, Chicago.
Wm. H. Crawford, esq., No. 270, north 7th street, Philadelphia.
John W. Walker, esq., Baltimore, Md.
February 19, '47.

Albert T. Bledsoe,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office over Post Office, Springfield, Ill.

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HAVING purchased the stock of drugs and medicines recently owned by Dr. Merryman, on the west side of the square, and having amply replenished the same, now offer at the same place, a stock of fresh *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Tobacco, Snuff, etc. etc.*
☞ Physicians, Merchants, and others are invited to call, and see if they are not pleased. June 18

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Small & McGill, New Orleans,
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S. M. TINSLEY & CO., Springfield,
N. P. TINSLEY & CO., Beardstown and Macomb
ARE now receiving their usual large and well selected stocks of goods—the best assortments that will be offered in those places this spring—which will be sold cheap, for cash and all kinds of produce.
Wool, bacon, lard, feathers, wheat, and most other kinds of produce wanted, for cash or goods, at either of our stores. June 4

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dec. 21. LAVELY & STOUT.

VARNISHES.—All kinds on hand, and for sale by
Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

OX, cow, horse and sheep bells, just received and for sale by [dec. 21.] LAVELY & STOUT.

LEATHER.—Sole, upper, harness, bridle, skirting, calf, kip, lining, binding and pad skins, for sale by
dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

SOFT SOAP BUSINESS.—We will purchase any quantity of genuine soft soap, for the accommodation of those who admire white linen. We are not unfrequently laughed at for dealing in the article, and some advertise that they will not take it. We intend to keep it and those who wish to be soft-soaped can call elsewhere.
dec. 13. LEWIS & ADAMS.

GRAIN SCOOPS, just received and for sale by
dec. 21. LAVELY & STOUT.

25 BOXES W. R. CHEESE, just received and for sale by [dec. 24.] LAVELY & STOUT.

LEMONS, Oranges, Currants, Raisins, &c., for sal by [dec. 24.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

BRIDLES, Saddles, Martingales, &c. on consignment for sale low.
dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

25 BOXES FRESH RAISINS, just received and for sale by [dec. 24.] LAVELY & STOUT.

CASHMERES, Silks and De Laines—astonishingly low. Others wonder how we do it!
dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

IRON, Nails, Hardware, Castings, &c., at Every-bodys Store. [dec. 21.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

Political.

From the Peoria Democratic Press.

New Constitution.

Mr. Editor:—It has been untruly said, that none but office holders oppose the new constitution. It might be said with more truth, that none but office seekers support it. The new constitution makes vacant all offices from the highest to the lowest, and thereby gives many an office seeker a chance, where otherwise, he would have none. I am a private individual, and as is well known, desire no office, and yet I see insuperable objections to that instrument. I propose, with your leave, to lay these objections before the people.

To begin then, without further preface: all the benefits of the legislative reform and reduction of salaries in the new constitution, is counterbalanced by the immense expense of the county courts. There are a hundred counties in the state, and therefore a hundred principal judges; two hundred justices of the peace are to assist the principal judges in county business, and two hundred associate judges are to assist them in all cases of litigation. The expense of the justices of the peace, having to set double of the time of the present county court, will exceed the expenses of the county commissioners. This excess, with the expenses of the other hundred judges, will amount, if they are paid salaries, to $60,000 a year, at least. If they are to be paid in fees, then the law will make it their interest always to decide for the plaintiff, like many of our justices of the peace, who are electioneering for business in our principal towns. It is well known that many of our justices of the peace, who are paid in fees, always decide for the plaintiff, with a view to encourage plaintiffs to sue before them—the poor defendants not having the choice. And so it will be with the county courts, if the judges are paid in fees. A fifth part of the salary to be paid them will pay six additional circuit judges—more than enough to administer justice to the heart's content of every one. These county courts are to hold frequent terms, of course; judgments are to be rapidly recovered and executions to follow rapidly; whilst for large sums, the creditor is to await the slow process of the circuit court.

I propose, rapidly, to review some other parts of the new constitution. Section twenty-three, article three—No private or local law is to embrace more than one subject, and that is to be expressed in its title. Under this section it will always be a question whether the incident and concomitant provisions, necessary to give such a law full effect, will be constitutional. Let the reader look to the private acts heretofore passed for illustrations. The true meaning of this section will not be settled in thirty years litigation. Section twenty-seven, article three, requires two-thirds of the senators elected to concur in the conviction of a public officer on impeachment. This provision is found in no other constitution of any civilized country; and under it no conviction will ever take place. All other constitutions require only two-thirds of the senate, that is, of a quorum; and yet under them, only five or six convictions have taken place in all the United States, in the last fifty years. A person accused ought to have a right to challenge a member for personal hatred; and it may happen that the member may be sick and unable to attend, or may die, but if he retires when challenged, or is absent on account of sickness or death, his vote, most unreasonably, is counted in favor of the accused. For the accused is convicted, only by the votes of two-thirds of the senators ELECTED.

Section thirty-seven, article three, requires each session of the legislature to make appropriations for all expenses, until the end of the next regular session. Under this, the expenses of a special session, a call of the militia to repel an invasion and the like, cannot be paid, unless provided for afterwards by a two-thirds vote. Nor can the next legislature be paid, if they set a little longer than was expected, without a similar vote. A special session will have no authority to pay themselves, unless such a purpose is expressed in the governor's proclamation convening them, (section ten, article four,) and no governor is likely to insert so ridiculous a matter in his proclamation as one of the purposes of a called session. The sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth sections, of the fourth article, provide for the election of two speakers of the senate, each of whom is to be governor at the same time, in case of the death of the governor and lieutenant governor. Here is laid the foundation of a most scandalous controversy. By the twenty-first section, third article, all laws are to be passed by majorities of all the members ELECTED in each house. It is easy to show by the journals of past legislatures that, if this had been in the old constitution, it would have defeated all the good measures heretofore enacted, and would not have defeated any of the bad ones. As instances of some of them, I will mention that the old State Bank, the late State Bank, the Shawneetown bank, and Cairo bank charters; the internal improvement bill; the public debt; the law to subscribe $3,000,000 of state stock in the bank, the laws to repeal the circuit judges out of office in 1827, and again in 1841; the Nauvoo charters, and many others of like character, were passed by majorities of all the members elected in both branches, whilst the law to reform the revenue system of 1839, the law to make the canal, and the act to put down repudiation in 1845, and many others which might be mentioned, were passed by minorities, either in both houses, or one of them. This provision is not to be found in any other constitution on earth, and certainly there was nothing in our previous history requiring it in ours.

The twenty-first section, fourth article, abolishes the executive power as one of the co-ordinate branches of the government; reduces the governor's office to a mere clerkship, and deranges all the checks and balances in the constitution. It pretends to give the governor a veto power, which amounts to nothing. A law is to be passed in the first instance by a majority of *all the members elected*; and is to be repassed by the SAME VOTE. A great objection to the old constitution was, the want of an efficient veto power; though under that it was better than under the new. It is easy to show that all the bad measures above enumerated, would have been defeated by an efficient veto, and not one of the good ever would have failed from that cause.

Section two, article five, provides for a class of cases in the supreme court, which can never be decided either one way or the other. Under the old laws, if a majority of the supreme court could not agree, the judgment was affirmed. A vast number of cases have been affirmed in this way. But this section requires the concurrence of two judges out of *three*, in all cases, to make a decision. This, as every lawyer knows, in chancery cases, where there are many parties complainant and defendant, will be very often impossible. The convention appears to have thought that there could be but two ways or sides to a case. In chancery cases there are often a half dozen sides, and as many different forms of judgment which could be given. If the three judges of the supreme court there all think differently, as has often happened, the case can neither be reversed nor affirmed, but must wait for a new election, to see whether a judge can be got who will agree with one of the others.

Sections 13 and 14, Art. 5, and the 19th section of the schedule, make a vacancy in the office of one of the supreme judges for nearly a whole year, every third year; the first vacancy is to be in 1852; the second in 1855, and the third in 1858; during which years there is to be but two supreme judges and no supreme court—for the 2d section of the fifth article declares that *two* of the *three* judges shall form a quorum, from which it appears that there can be no quorum unless there are *three*. Read and compare these sections and see if this is not all true. The nineteenth section, article five, abolishes the office of recorder, and confers his duties upon the county clerks, and provides that the legislature may change it to the circuit clerks. There is no good reason for this. In at least one half the counties there is enough recording to furnish employment for one man; but it is given to the county clerks that they may farm it out to deputies, and make a profit on other men's labor. This ought not to be. If the labor of any one is necessary for the public, he ought, in common justice, to receive all the profits himself. If the elections of county clerks do not go to suit the legislature they can change these duties to the circuit clerks, and then back again, *ad infinitum*. This will cause constant intrigues at every election, between the county clerks on the one side and the circuit clerks on the other, with candidates for the legislature, and in the legislature, by such a power of change, ever tempting to be exercised, will produce much mischief, by withdrawing the attention of members from their proper business, and fixing it upon matters of intrigue.

The new constitution requires all the judges to be elected by the people. The writer is in favor of this, but is opposed to making the judges of the supreme court eligible to be re-elected. I know it is plausibly said, that it will be hard that a good judge cannot be re-elected. But the fear is, that the good judges will not be re-elected, and those not so independant, and more time serving, will be. Take for instance our northern division. It includes three entire circuits, and parts of two others. *Our supreme judge will deal with the judgments of five of the circuit judges.* The circuit judges will be on the circuit, among the people in every county, making themselves popular. The supreme judge goes to but one place in the district to hold court. He has neither jurors, witnesses, parties nor bystanders, before him. His chance to be popular and influential with the people is not, therefore, a hundreth part as good as that of the circuit judges. If he freely reverses the judgments of the circuit judges, he is to have them against him. They are all accountable to the same constituency; they will all deserve to be re-elected; and the circuit judges, in self-defence, when they go around their circuits, will have to justify themselves when their judgments are reversed by attacking the supreme judges. And these attacks the supreme judges will have no opportunity to answer. It is therefore greatly to be feared that in a few years, that is, after a few of the most independent and upright of the supreme judges have been defeated by the circuit judges, that the supreme court will be absolutely afraid to reverse the judgments of the circuit courts. If there is any plausible foundation for a just fear of this kind that alone ought to defeat the new constitution. What can be more abominable and intolerable in a government than a supreme court afraid to reverse the judgments of the lower courts. That the circuit judges will get the mastery over the supreme court is easy to see from our past history. The old supreme court was relieved from circuit duties in 1835. Circuit judges were then appointed, and they being constantly on the circuit from thence until 1840, had got all the moral power of popularity and influence which the supreme judges had lost by being withdrawn from the circuits, so that by 1841 the Legislature of that year were prepared, under the influence of the circuit judges, for the great reform of that year as it was called. There were other influences at work it is true, but this helped amazingly, and without it the measure could not have been carried.

There is just one more defect which I wish to notice. Section four of the ninth article provides that the purchaser at a sale of land for taxes, may make an affidavit of notice to the former owner, which affidavit is to be *primo facie* evidence of the purchaser's tax title. This is most monstrous and horrible. Read the section and see if this is not true. Does the reader know what *primo facie* means? I will tell him. It means that the affidavit of notice shall be sufficient to prove notice, until it is disproved. This evidence is to be the mere oath of a speculator; and the oath of the owner is not to be taken against it, but he is to prove by others that no notice has been given him. This one provision is enough to condemn the whole constitution. It lays all the honest, unsuspecting farmers liable to be cheated out of their farms, by the bands of speculators in our towns. Every one at all acquainted in any considerable town, can call to mind at least a dozen of these sharks of speculators, who would readily make such an affidavit to get another man's land. And how is that man to prove that he never was served with notice. The thing will be impossible.

But it is said that the new constitution is not so defective as the old one. This I deny. I defy any one to point out so many well founded objections to the old constitution. It is altogether preferable to the new one. To cure all these objections and a hundred others, (for it is really the most absurd thing ever proposed as a constitution,) it is said, that it can be easily amended. This again I deny. It is true, the legislature may propose amendments, and they may be adopted by the people. The second section of the twelfth article provides how it may be done. It is to be noticed that no one legislature can propose amendments to more than one article; and these amendments to one article are to pass by a majority of two-thirds of all the members elect. Nor does any body believe that this two-thirds majority ever can be obtained for an amendment to any one article, when there are so many defective articles calling for amendments. The south will want one, the north another, the centre another, the east another, and the west yet another. The legislature will be so split up as to make it utterly impossible to get the requisite two-thirds majority for anything. And if it were possible, it will take twice as many years as there are articles in the constitution, to secure all the amendments which may be necessary. It is easy to foresee that the new constitution will never be altered except by a new convention. T. F.

Peoria, Feb. 2, 1848.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Free Banking.

One of the newspapers says that New York has set an example to all the other states upon banking, and it advises them, especially Pennsylvania, to follow it without delay. According to the free banking law of New York, any person owning any of the bonds of the state for its debt, may make them the capital of a bank, by depositing them with the controller of the state, as security for the issues of such bank, and that the controller, upon such deposite, in behalf of the banker, an equal amount of bank notes. Thus state bonds for a hundred thousand dollars, perhaps worth, in the market, fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars, are security for a hundred thousand dollars of bank notes. The newspaper referred to says that under this law, the whole state debt is taken from the hands of foreigners, and converted, by citizens, into security for the paper circulation, by which process, interest of the state debt is kept at home, instead of being sent abroad.

According to this system of banking, one promise to pay is the only security for another promise to pay, and this last promise is a substitute for coin.—And this is called *credit!* And it is recommended as the safest mode of banking! We cannot comprehend the soundness of that political economy, which enables one man to make his debts a substitute for coin, because he is another man's creditor. "I will give you a hundred of my notes," says the *banker* to the farmer, "for a hundred bushels of your wheat. They are good, because my neighbor owes me the same amount." "But both you and your neighbor may fail," replies the farmer "and therefore I prefer a hundred silver dollars, which are good with all men, in all times and places." "But the state is my neighbor, and will not fail." "States *have* failed," replies the farmer, "and may again; but coin never fails." We regard as entirely unsound, the whole system of coining *money, circulating medium*, out of debts, especially when secured merely by other debts.

But this is not the only objection. The debt of Pennsylvania amounts to forty millions. If this be made the foundation of *free banks*, forty millions will be added to the present circulation. The present banking capital of the state is twenty millions, nominally, and the current circulation founded upon it about ten millions; and whoever will examine the banks of each state, will find the circulation about one half of the nominal capital. The continual return of notes in payment and for coin generally restrains the circulation to this point at most. But when a state stock bank is established, the whole amount of notes is delivered at once to the banker, who keeps them out while he finds borrowers, while none come in for specie. Thus the circulation of a stock bank will be twice that of a specie bank upon the same nominal capital; and thus stock banks are worse than specie banks in expanding the currency. If the whole circulation of Pennsylvania, in coin and paper, be fifteen millions, and forty millions were suddenly added, what would become of our exports? An addition of one hundred and sixty-six and two thirds per centum to the circulation, would enhance prices beyond its power to export, and fill it with imports which would drain off all the coin in circulation and in bank.—All the states owe about one hundred and fifty millions. If they invest a hundred millions of those debts in banking, leaving their corporate banks as at present, the *crises* of 1816, 1827 and 1838 will be repeated, agriculture, commerce and manufactures will be prostrate, and the country be deluged with foreign manufactures and foreign wheat and drained of coin. Fine policy for Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and other great producing states!

The same journal says that Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan want banks and have no banking system, and that their debts would furnish them with sufficient banking capital. If these states, with Wisconsin and Iowa, are wise unto salvation, they will never allow a bank to be established, nor a bank note of another state to circulate, within their borders. They are exclusively agricultural states, and depend upon a market abroad. To secure this market, they should keep the prices of their produce moderate by a dear currency; and the dearest currency is coin. The state debts of the three first amount to nearly thirty millions. If they issue thirty millions of paper upon their debts, wheat from the Baltic and Mediterranean will be carried up the lakes to Detroit and Chicago for a market, as it was brought to Philadelphia in 1837, when flour sold for fourteen dollars to the barrel in the midst of abundance, through an artificial scarcity produced by bank paper. Then every dollar of coin would leave these states, they would soon become impoverished, and their *bonds*, the security of their *banks*, could not be paid. If the farmers of the great West would secure a steady market, and a steady stream of coin for their produce, they will tolerate no bank paper, or paper circulation.

EPISCOPAL CONFESSION.—The Oxford and Cambridge Review for this month says: "Already confession is practised in a great number of places. A vast body of the clergy are impressed with a sense of its importance; nay, probably, convinced of its necessity. It is not often urged in sermons, but it is recommended privately to the most religious of the parishioners, and is accepted by them in numerous instances thankfully."

Speech

NOT

Delivered in the House of Representatives, in reply to Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I propose to submit a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Illinois, who is, I believe, not inappropriately designated, here and elsewhere, as the "lone star" of federalism upon this floor, from that patriotic and flourishing state. In doing this, I trust I shall be excused by his honorable colleagues, who are amply qualified to meet the arguments and refute the positions of the honorable gentleman, without soliciting aid or receiving my humble assistance; but as none of them, from some cause or other, have seen proper to manifest a disposition to reply to their colleague, I am constrained to beg the indulgence of the committee for a few moments' trespass upon their patience, which, I am satisfied, is already wearied to its tension.

How emphatically true is it, sir, that "he who stands upon a slippery place makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up." And how strikingly has the truth of this venerable axiom been illustrated by the remarks of the honorable gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Lincoln.] That he occupies a position of this character—that he stands upon a slippery place—we need go no farther than to his own admissions to prove. He comes here, he says, without having well investigated or expressed an opinion upon the causes and origin of our present belligerent attitude towards Mexico. He says he desired and had determined not to express an opinion upon the subject; believing, as he did, that those who did not know enough, and those who knew too much of the originating causes of hostilities, should as good and patriotic citizens, remain silent upon the question. Here were two classes of persons, according to the logic of the gentleman, who, as good citizens and good patriots, were to remain silent upon the question. By his own confession, he claims to belong to the former, namely, those who had not investigated the matter, and did not know enough to justify a consistent, well-founded, and impregnably fortified opinion upon the subject. And yet, sir, more than a week ago, the gentleman voted for an infamous resolution which declared that the present war with Mexico "was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President of the United States!!" Sir, the honorable gentleman from Illinois very poorly appreciates the responsibilities of an honorable, high-minded representative,—he places a most degrading estimate upon the dignity which should characterize, the pure and unsullied motives which should actuate, and the enlightened judgment which should confirm, the upright representative of a free people,—if he imagines he can stand before the terrific ordeal of public opinion upon such a pitiful subterfuge as this! What! have no opinion upon the subject, and *vote* his own government infamous! Aye, sir! and what is the excuse which the gentleman offers for his course? Why, forsooth, he was "compelled" to express an opinion—he was "forced by the friends of the President" to occupy one of two positions upon the question! Well, suppose his own explanation to be true, and what does it prove? Why, sir, it proves just this, and no more: that if "*forced*" to avow himself for or against his country, he is against her. And by a parity of reasoning, I suppose if the honorable gentleman were "forced" in a similar way, to shoulder an American or Mexican musket, he would choose the latter, and fly to the snake-eagle ensign of his country's foe!

Having thus clearly defined his position, the gentleman undertakes to justify those of his friends upon this floor who voted on the 13th of May, 1846, that "war existed by the act of Mexico," and who gave the lie to that declaration by casting their votes the other day for a resolution which affirmed that the war was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States." He says that they were compelled to vote a falsehood in the first instance, because with it were coupled appropriations and supplies for the army. They would vote what they solemnly believed to be an unequivocal falsehood, in order to bestow the means which should maintain that falsehood and defeat the truth. The President violated the constitution in making the war, and in order to assist him is thus trampling under foot, as they professed to believe, the sacred charter of our freedom, gentlemen would vote for a sentiment which they denounced as untrue, and then unblushingly come forward, and, by another vote, acknowledge to the country—to the world—and to posterity, that they had solemnly declared upon this floor an unmitigated falsehood!—Sir, it seems to me that gentlemen should be careful how they accuse the President of a violation of the constitution, while they, so eager to accomplish the same violation, step, according to their own confession, far out of the territory of truth. And yet, such is the position which they ingloriously occupy upon this floor. Sir, I'd "rather be a dog, and bay the moon"—aye, sir, I'd rather be a toad, and feed upon the nauseating vapor of a dungeon, than stand in this odious predicament.

I shall now proceed to notice the argument of the gentleman from Illinois upon the question of our title to the territory on which hostilities were commenced. I understand him to say that the spot upon which American blood was first shed, was Mexican soil. In this position the gentleman is sustained by the declaration of Canales, the most distinguished bandit and guerilla chief known to fame in Mexico since the origin of our present difficulties, and perhaps others, occupying similar positions in Mexican warfare, might be introduced to corroborate the declaration; but I apprehend the facts in the case, as they have existed for years past, will not prove tributary to the declarations of Mexican chieftains, nor the reiterations of those declarations which are made by their apologists upon this floor. Aside from the vaunting pretensions of foreign pronunciamentos and their mere repetition here, I undertake to say, in the face of all the gentleman has said to the contrary, that there is not a solitary fact bearing upon the point—not a solitary treaty in existence—nor a single argument producable—which can tend, in the least, to abridge, deny, or destroy our honest title to the territory of Texas to the Rio Grande. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Lincoln] insists that the boundary of Texas is the Rio Nueces, though he admits that we may have a good title to *some portion* of the territory beyond that river, but denies that our rightful claim extends to the east bank of the Rio Grande. I do not propose to go beyond the Texan revolution of 1836 to refute this position. It is a matter of no importance to the existing state of the question, that the Del Norte, prior to that period, was or was not the recognized boundary of Texas. If it can be shown that as early as in 1836, and from that time to the present, that river has been the boundary of Texas—recognised as such by Mexico,—enough will be shown to defeat the opposite assumption, together with the unfounded allegation that in ordering the march of the American army to the Rio Grande, the President either committed an aggressive act, or thereby gave Mexico just cause for a declaration of war.

First, then, as to the *claim* of Texas to this territory—I mean the *whole* territory, and not simply a portion of it. The gentleman admits that at, and since the period to which I allude, she has claimed the Rio Grande as her western boundary, but rejects the validity of that claim, because her constitution, as he alleges, made no such claim. But, sir, while he clings to this fact, which I deem unimportant, as evidence against us, he has failed to show that Mexico, whose claim *he* advocates, has asserted by *her* constitution, that the Nueces or any other river or line should be the boundary between herself and Texas. If he will have a declaration of this character weigh in the scale against the claim of Texas to this territory, the fact that he has not, and can not produce the constitution of Mexico in which a claim is set up, or the claim of Texas denied, should, I think, with equal weight, prevail against the Mexican side of the question, which the gentleman is pleased to advocate. If he will turn, however, to the laws of the republic of Texas, he will find that not only is a claim set up for the territory in question, but that in every possible form, her laws and her jurisdiction reached to the Del Norte, embracing withing their scope and operation not only a part, but every acre of the soil between that river and the Nueces. By the enactments of her national congress, she had made the Del Norte the terminus of several of her organized counties. Between that river and the Nueces, she had established courts of justice, a custom-house, post-offices and post-roads, a land office, and made provision for all the ramified necessities of the people occupying the territory. With a liberal spirit and a generous hand, she had granted bounties of land to her patriotic sons, who had, by their intrepid valor, achieved her independence, and won a title, recognized in a variety of forms by Mexico herself, to the very territory now under consideration.—She had made provision by law, for the regular and stated elections of a senator and representative from that district—for the organized counties of this territory constituted a representative district—and under the provisions of this law, the people there had quietly held their regular elections, and had been represented in her national Congress.—This, sir, it appears to me, should be enough to convince any unprejudiced mind that Texas did claim the Rio Grand Del Norte as her western boundary, although she may not have thought it necessary or proper to incorporate that claim into her constitution. Well, but, says the gentleman from Illinois, suppose it to be true that she has always claimed it, had not Mexico, too, always claimed it? Sir, he has produced no proof upon that point! He has not shown us that Mexico claimed this territory. I apprehend, sir, if Mexico has ever instituted a claim to this territory, she has been most peculiarly unfortunate in the selection of an attorney to attend to her interests and plead her rights at the bar of this House. The gentleman who is acting in that capacity has failed to make out his case; and in all kindness, I would advise him to despatch a message to his client, the Mexican nation, for the necessary persons and papers. When I say that Mexico has never set up a claim to this territory, I mean the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, and I mean that she has never set up a claim to it which has not embraced also, the whole of the present state of Texas, that is, Texas to the Sabine.—I understand the gentleman to make this distinction, and for his accommodation, I make it also. From the time the government and the constitution of the Mexican United States were overthrown and destroyed by the military despot, Santa Anna, to the present moment, the avowed, ostensible object of Mexico in this matter, has been to subjigate the entire territory and people of Texas to her usurpation and tyranny; and if her apologist or attorney here can produce a single fact to the contrary connected with the history of this whole matter, in the name of that "little thing," as he styles it, called "truth," I challenge him to do it. Sir, he cannot do it!

It is not only true that Texas has claimed, occupied, and governed the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, from the time the confederation was dissolved by usurpation, when she declared herself independent, not only of Mexico, but of the whole world besides, but it is also true, that in a variety of forms, through her military chiefs and her civil officers, from the President down, Mexico has repeatedly and publicly acknowledged and recognized the Del Norte as the true boundary between herself and Texas. It is the solumn judgment of the civilized world that the republic of Texas established her right to, and her ability to maintain an untrammelled independence, by the brilliant victory which the blood, the noble daring, and the intrepid heroism of her sons purchased upon the sanguinary field of San Jacinto. But the right of Texas to an independent existence as to Mexico, if not before settled and fixed, was so settled and fixed by the act of annexation, and is not properly the question before us; I mention it merely to introduce as testimony upon the point now under consideration, the provisions of a treaty commented upon by the gentleman, which resulted from the victory of the Texans upon that occasion. After the battle of San Jacinto, on the 21st of April, 1836, Santa Anna, who commanded the defeated remnant of the Mexican army, acting upon the authority reposed in him by his government, in conjunction with the Texan commander, signed a treaty the third article of which is in the following words:

> "Art. 3. The Mexican troops will *evacuate* THE TERRITORY OF TEXAS, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande Del Norte."

The gentleman from Illinois, admitting the authenticity of the document from which this is taken, denies that for "ten years" after it was agreed to, it was ever "dignified" with the name of a "treaty." The gentleman is mistaken again; or, what is more probable, I fear, sir, that he places too light an estimate upon that "little matter" to which he alluded the other day, called "TRUTH." Gen. Filisola, the second officer in command of the Mexican army, in communicating to his government the news of their defeat, remarked that in his "humble opinion, in the TREATY that His Excellency, Santa Anna, agreed upon, he acted with entire liberty," &c.—The Mexican officers regarded it as a TREATY at the time it was made, and the Texan people have observed it as such from that time to the present.—But the gentleman from Illinois says that in making or signing this treaty, "Santa Anna did not assume to act as a magistrate or the authorised officer of the republic." Like other statements which the honorable gentleman has made here, this, sir, has no foundation in truth. On the contrary, Santa Anna did assume to act as the magistrate, and as an authorized officer of the Mexican government, having been officially authorized by his government, through Filisola, his second in command, who, through good fortune, had escaped capture. When Filisola had communicated the news of their defeat to his government he received from Flornel, the Mexican minister of war, on the 20th of May, (ten or twelve days before the ratification) an official document, which contained among other things, the following:

> "His Excellency, the President *pro tem*, is in some measure consoled (at the defeat) that a general so experienced as your excellency, should be the one who obtained the command, to which he expressly confirms. The first desire which his Excellency, the President, has, is, that you *address the enemy's general, exacting from him, by decorous means, the liberty of the President-general-in-chief.* His Excellency, the President, counts upon your DIRECTING ALL YOUR EFFORTS TO SAVE THE REMAINDER OF THE ARMY."

In pursuance of these instructions, Filisola cooperated with Santa Anna in effecting the conditions of "the liberty of the President general-in-chief" of the Mexican army, together with the main body of that army itself. No, sir, it is not true that this treaty was unauthorized by the Mexican government; so far from its being unauthorized, it might have been made ten times more favorable to the Texans, by the recognition of their title to a still more southwestern boundary than the Rio Grande, and it would still have been the bantling of the Mexican nation herself, as Filisola and Santa Anna were endowed with unlimited authority. Now, I cannot but think that the gentleman from Illinois regards this treaty, if really authorized by the Mexican government, as establishing beyond question the right of Texas to that river as her boundary. I think so from the fact that he dwelt upon this point at so much length—that it occupies so prominent a place in his remarks. I believe he regards it as a document of great bearing upon the question of right and title in this matter, though he insinuates that after all, admitting its authenticity, and its recognition by Mexico, this treaty does not establish the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas. "It merely stipulated" says he, "that the forces of Mexico should evacuate Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande." Well, how were the Mexican forces to "evacuate the territory of Texas?"—Why, simply, by "passing to the other side of the Rio Grande." Plain enough, in all candor and fairness. But, sir, if this does not settle the question, as Santa Anna seems to be a favorite with the gentleman, I will introduce a clause from another treaty signed by that distinguished chieftain in 1836, on the part of Mexico, and by President Burnett, on the part of Texas—signed by Santa Anna, by virtue of the same authority to which I have already alluded, that authorized him to concur in the treaty already commented upon. The fifth article of the treaty to which I allude, is in these words:

> "5th. That the following be and the same are hereby established and made the lines of demarcation between the two republics of Mexico and of Texas, to wit:—The line shall commence at the estuary or mouth of the Rio Grande, on the western bank thereof, and shall pursue the same bank up the said river, to the point where the river assumes the name of the Rio Del Norte, from which point it shall proceed on the said western bank to the head waters or source of said river—it being understood that the terms Rio Grande and Rio Bravo Del Norte apply to and designate one and the same stream."

Nor is it only in treaties that Mexico, through her proxies, has recognized the title of Texas to the whole territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. In his pronunciamento, immediately succeeding the battle of Buena Vista, the Mexican general, no doubt upon the authority of his government, boldly declared that if the United States would withdraw her armies to the east bank of the Rio Grande, Mexico would proceed, without delay, to enter upon negotiations for peace; but solemnly avowed that as long as our soldiers occupied Mexican territory, the war should continue. Sir, was not this another recognition of the Rio Grande as the true boundary? The President of Mexico, in 1844, instructed the commanding general of the Mexican army to regard the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces as a "part of Texas;" to consider its population as "co-operating with Texas" in what Mexico erroneously called the "revolt of that state." In pursuance of his instructions from the National palace, the Mexican general issued the following order:

> "3. Every individual who may be found at the distance of one league from the left bank of the Rio Grande will be regarded as a *favorer* and *accomplice* of the usurpers of that part of the national territory, and as a traitor to his country, and after a summary military trial shall receive the said punishment."

Again, resolutions have been introduced here by those occupying the same position as the gentleman from Illinois, contemplating the withdrawal of our troops to the east bank of the Rio Grande. Sir, if gentlemen regard that as not the true boundary, why do they not propose to withdraw our troops to some other line? Do they believe the Nueces to be the legitimate boundary, beyond which we have no right to go? I understand the gentleman from Illinois to occupy that position. Then, sir, in the name of all that is just, (and he claims great reverence for justice and truth,)—why does he not introduce a proposition here to withdraw our troops to the Rio Nueces? The fact is, sir, I am inclined to believe that the gentleman and his friends are deceiving the people in this matter,—and if so, they will find they have also deceived themselves some. Honesty, sir, is a jewel, calculated to adorn those who are fortunate enough to occupy seats here, as well as those who are not. Let us have less of their preaching and more of their practice; and if honorable gentleman would preserve a character for honesty and consistency, let them practice a little of what they preach.

In speaking so lightly of the repeated recognition by Santa Anna of the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, the gentleman from Illinois would have consulted more the spirit of fairness and inquiry for truth, had he informed us of the position which that Mexican hero occupied whilst making these territorial concessions. He should have informed us that Santa Anna had overthrown *vi et armis* the constitution of Mexico and dissolved her national Congress—he should have informed us that he had declared himself military dictator and President; he should have informed us that when he made these treaties with Texas, Santa Anna, although a prisoner of war, was *the* government of Mexico, and that he acted, also, under the instructions of the President *pro tem* of the nation, whom himself had appointed to that station. Sir, had the gentleman from Illinois informed us of these facts, we should have been able to appreciate the force of his argument and the justice of his conclusions. But I presume that he, with others of his friends upon this floor, contends that although all this may be true, yet Santa Anna was in duresse, a prisoner of war, and obligations entered into by him under such circumstances were not binding after his release. Well, sir, if this doctrine is to prevail, how, I ask, do gentlemen here who read us long homilies upon the evils of war and the blessings of peace, ever expect this government to make peace with Mexico? She is now, to all intents and purposes, a prisoner o war—the government of Mexico is in duresse; and will gentlemen insist that a treaty of peace made with her under these circumstances, would be of no binding force, after our armies had retired from her territories? Sir, I do hope—almost against hope—that gentlemen are not prepared to go farther in upholding the pretensions of Mexico than she will go herself! I doubt not but that they act "by authority" in this matter, and will be well paid for their services by an appropriation from the Mexican Congress; but before they plant themselves upon this position, it would be no more than an act of justice to this House that they should exhibit here some evidence to prove that they have been authorized by Mexico herself to occupy for her, in advance, such a position!

But, sir, to continue with all possible brevity—as I find I have already occupied more of the time of the House than I intended—the gentleman from Illinois next asserts that upon *some portion* of the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande were inhabitants that took no part in the Texan revolution, and assumes that therefore they and the territory they inhabited, were not included within the boundaries or jurisdiction of the territory revolutionized. In this position, I apprehend the gentleman is not sustained by the truth; at all events, he has not proven, nor attempted to prove, that any such people resided there, nor in what particular portion of the territory they resided; and in the absence of proof in this matter, having already clearly shown that several of his sweeping assertions made upon this floor have no foundation in fact, I, for one at least, am unwilling to rely upon his mere assertion. I am much inclined to think he is totally mistaken and presumes entirely too much upon the ignorance of his hearers. For the sake of argument, however—though denying it as to fact—let us suppose for a moment that what he alleges to be the case is absolutely true. And, sir, what does it prove? Why, it proves just exactly nothing at all. "Minorities," he says, (and for once he is right) "must submit to majorities."—Now he does not pretend that a majority of the people residing between the Nueces and the Rio Grande were opposed to the authority of Texas;" so far from a majority, according to his own assertion, it was only a very small "isolated portion."—And does he claim that that small portion of people—that minority should govern the majority?—Is that his doctrine? Does he say one thing and mean another? Does he believe that Great Britain has, to this day, a title to a portion of the territory of the United States, because there were tories during our revolutionary struggle who refused to recognize our rights and would not participate in the struggle for independence? Yet, sir, if his doctrine is correct, this is the case.

With a passing remark or two upon the efforts made by the honorable gentleman to win some laurels in attempting to attack the positions taken by our illustrious Chief Magistrate in his recent annual message to Congress, I shall hasten my remarks to a conclusion. The buzzing insect that would stop the progress of the mighty ox by lighting upon his horn, displays quite as much sagacity as did the gentleman in his imbecile and silly attack upon the positions of the executive. His comments upon the message, so far from bearing in anywise upon the issue, are the mere twaddling lucubrations of a frenzied brain, and unworthy to have emanated from a distinguished member of a distinguished party upon this floor. There are but few men in the country that have not often and repeatedly seen and read similar, though by far more ingenuous animadversions, upon that document and its positions, in the most obscure hebdomadals of the federal party.

I have now, Mr. Chairman, said all that I designed to say in reply to the honorable gentleman from Illinois. I have discharged a duty which seemed to me to be due the spirited and patriotic people of that state, who are misrepresented by him upon this floor. Sir, I cannot believe—I will not believe—that the sentiments of that gentleman and his action here, are indications of the true feeling of those who sent him here, upon the existing war. No state in the Union has furnished a greater number of devoted and daring men to defend the national flag against the insulting opprobrium of a perfidious foe, than chivalrous and patriotic Illinois. Her sons have fought in well nigh every field, and many of them fallen, whilst vindicating at the deadly breach the honor and rights of their country. Her people mourn the loss of gallant spirits that sleep, by hill and steam, in a foreign land, where, amid the appalling scenes of carnage and desolation, they met an honorable death around the flag that has "stood some sixty years, the battle and the breeze." Sir, do you believe the people of Illinois will suffer their feelings to be trampled upon, and their emotions of heart-felt anguish outraged, by one who claims to represent a respectable portion of them here? Do you not believe they will hurl back with indignation upon its author's head, the odium and infamy he would pile upon the memory of their gallant dead? Sir, will they allow him to go unrebuked who pleads here in their name, but without their authority, the cause of the guerilla bandit, that draws his weapon reeking with the blood of our assassinated countrymen? Will they allow their representative here to dim the lustre of valorous deeds or tarnish the unsullied glory of the achievments of Illinoians at Buena Vista or Cerro Gordo? What, sir, must be the feelings of the true Illinoian, whose vote perhaps aided to place the gentleman here, when he reads the blustering defence set up by him for a nation of people that are one-half highway robbers, and the other half midnight assassins? What must the true Illinoian feel when he learns that a member of Congress from his state belched forth vindictive fury against his own country's cause, and advocated the cause of her foreign enemy? Sir, after having become acquainted with the course of the gentleman, and read his Mexican speech, the true Illinoian, whose vote, perchance, may have assisted to place him here, will, like the "struck eagle," "view his own feather in the fatal dart:"

> "Keen were his pangs, but keener far to feel,
> He nursed the pinion that impelled the steel."

Going to Bed.

Going to bed we have always considered as one of the most sober, serious and solemn operations which a man can be engaged in during the whole twenty-four hours. With a young lady, it is altogether a different sort of thing. When bed time arrives, she trips up stairs with a candle in her hand, and if she has had pleasant company during the evening—with some agreeable ideas in her head. The candle is placed on the toilet, and her luxuriant hair speedily emancipated from the thraldom of combs and pins. If she usually wears "water curls," or uses the "iron," her hair is brushed carefully from her forehead, and the whole mass compactly secured; if not, why then her lovely tresses are soon laid in innumerable bits of paper.—This task accomplished, a night cap appears, edged it may be, with plain muslin, or may be levy lace, which hides all save her own sweet countenance.—As soon as she ties the strings, probably she makes a peep in the glass, and half smiles and blushes at what she sees. The light is out—her fair delicate form gently presses the couch—and like a dear, innocent, lovely creature, as she is, falls gently into sleep, with a sweet smile on her still sweeter face.

A man, of course, under the same circumstances, acts quite differently. Every movement in his chamber indicates the coarse, rough mould of his fallen nature. When all is ready, he snuffs the candle out with his fingers, and then jumps into bed like a savage. For a few moments he thinks of all the peccadilloes he may have committed through the day—vows to amen soon—groans—turns over—stretches himself—then all is silent—and then the heavy breathing of the slumberer. Is there not something preternaturally solemn about sleep?—A something about it of dread and apprehension? The recumbent position—the closed eyes—the parted lips—the pallid countenance—the operations of the mind suspended—and the half heard breath alone indicating the existence of the vital principle.

USEFUL INDUSTRY.—The Massachusetts girls last year, made 1,046,944 straw bonnets and hats, worth $1,057,892; also, palm leaf hats worth $480,387; and straw braid, value $102,367. What a purse $1,640,596 was to divide among them. In 1846, the Old Bay State made nearly twenty-one millions pairs of boots and shoes, value nearly fifteen millions dollars.

Common Sense.

We are glad to find the New York Herald proclaiming the doctrines concerning Mexico, which the Ledger has proclaimed and re-proclaimed since the commencement of the war. And in justice we admit that the Herald, for a long time, has maintained the same ground which we took before the annexation of Texas. While the question of annexation was before Congress, we proclaimed as the only sound American policy, the extension of our confederacy over the whole continent, as the only preventive of those European evils, standing armies and military despotisms. And long before this, during the controversy about Oregon, we protested against surrendering to England a single mile of territory on the Pacific coast, especially in the New England of the Pacific the northern portion of Oregon. Everything that has transpired since the commencement of this Mexican war, has fortified these opinions if opinions amounting to convictions needed any fortification. We hope that the Herald will continue to urge the conquest and annexation of Mexico, and that other American journals will *acquire* good sense enough to do the same thing.

Why should we conquer and annex Mexico? To remove a hostile neighbor in itself; to prevent it from becoming a neighbor both hostile and dangerous in European hands; to enable us to command the commerce of the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico; to extend, and consequently to fortify the bonds of our Federal Union; to develope for the benefit of ourselves and the world, the ample resources of Mexico; to redeem the Mexican people from anarchy, tyranny, debasement, to freedom, security, civilization, improvement; to keep Cuba from the hands of our cunning, indefatigable, unscrupulous rivals, the British; to facilitate the entire removal of those rivals from the continent; to open Mexico as an extensive market to our manufactures, an extensive producer of that material through which we command the manufactures of Europe; to prevent monarchy from gaining any additional ground on the American continent, north or south, and thus to facilitate its entire removal.

What are the objections to this conquest and annexation? It is unconstitutional; the conquest and annexation not being expressly authorized by the constitution, nor necessarily implied as essential to the exercise of the powers expressly granted! It is immoral, it being unbecoming a moral and religious people to prosecute wars, even in self-defence. It will create standing armies, and they are fatal to liberty, as all European history proves. It will extend our confederacy, and the extension will destroy it; a position abundantly proved by the destruction of the Roman republic, and especially by the annexation of Louisiana. It will cause the death of Mexicans, and the killing of every Mexican in a wicked, unprovoked, unnecessary war, is wilful and deliberate murder under the statutes of Massachusetts. It will cause the robbery of Mexicans; and every robbery of a Mexican ranchero committed by any American rowdy who has got into our army, stamps our government as a gang of highway robbers, and destroys our national character in the estimation of the London Times. It will defeat the election of somebody or other to the presidency, through whom the opponents of the war wish to obtain offices and governmental contracts. It will be offensive to the British government, to which we ought to be subservient in all things. It will admit to our national legislature at Washington, men who speak English with a Spanish accent or idiom; and nobody is fit for a representative whose mother tongue is not English. It will convert *Creoles, Mestizos, Gambucinos, Gauchipinos*, and other folks to American citizenship; and this will be fatal to a nation that annually imports more than a hundred thousands Germans, Swiss, Hollanders and Norwegians. It will admit to American citizenship people born in Mexico and North America, and consequently not native Americans; and the admission of any more foreigners to American citizenship will inevitably and speedily destroy our institutions. The Mexicans are Roman Catholics, and all Roman Catholics are idolaters; and as idolatry destroyed Tyre and Sidon, according to Parson Poundenshion, so will it destroy all republics, our own included. All ancient republics were destroyed by conquest, and the destruction of Rome through the conquest of Carthage, was typical of the destruction of our own through the conquest of Mexico; all which is foreshadowed in Ezekiel xxviii, 19, "*All they that know thee among the people shall be astonished at thee; thou shalt be a terror, and never shalt thou be any more.*" And the Rev. Theodore Beza Bunderhead, Pastor of the first congregational church in Squantum, Mass., in his admirable work entitled "The corruptions of Democracy," quoted extensively by a learned Senator in his speech against the ten regiment bill, has devoted no small portion of his work to proving that the destruction of our republic through the conquest of Mexico, is predicted in Habakkuk ii, 9, "*Wo to him that coveteth an evil covetousness to his house, that he may set his nest on high, that he may be delivered from the power of evil.*"

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of citizens of Morgan and Macoupin counties, held at Martin Sims', on Saturday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of consulting on the condition of the school funds and law of Illinois, when, upon consideration and calm deliberation, we do firmly believe that the school funds of Illinois are of little or no benefit to a great portion of the inhabitants. Our reasons are as follows: 1st. It occupies a considerable portion of time in the legislature, in enacting laws and regulations for the disbursement of the money. 2d. The present school law is so complicated and mystified that it causes much trouble and difficulty to get a proper dividend of the money. 3d. There has to be so many officers paid for their services, that it takes away a great deal of the products of the funds. 4th. The benefit of the money is only realized by a portion of the people, those townships near the county seats and thickly settled, and have a good tract of school land, and it sold higher, they have a rich fund; but there are, perhaps, one half or more of the sixteenth sections are not worth anything, or comparatively so, and the people in those townships have no funds at all, except state funds, and those living remote from the county seats have more trouble to get their money than it is worth.

What we believe to be best, we set forth in form of resolution.

Resolved, That the people of this state, through their legislature, petition Congress to grant them liberty to appropriate the school funds to the payment of the state debt, as far as it will go; to sell the unsold sixteenth sections to the highest bidders, to be applied in the same way.

In this way, all the inhabitants of the state would be benefited equally, and would not have so much tax to pay for that purpose.

Resolved, That as a substitute for the school fund, the people, through their legislature, pledge their faith to the general government to have an act passed so that the inhabitants of each township shall or may be taxed according to their property, so as to raise a fund sufficient to pay the expense of all common schools necessary to be kept in each township; and that each township may elect its own man to assess the property and collect the tax, and do all its own business according to law.

Resolved, That we believe that such a course (if adopted) would give equal rights and privileges to all, and injure none. The townships thickly settled will need much schooling, and can pay more school tax, those not so populous, less, &c.

Resolved, That we think that this would be fair dealing and equal, and should it, or a similar course, meet the approbation of the people in general, we should like to have it before the next legislature.

Which preamble and resolutions are duly considered and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

GEORGE SIMS, *Pres't.*

ISAIAH TURNEY, *Sec'y.*

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.—Recently, while attending a court held in J——— county, where Judge S. presided, a very plain question of law was presented to the Court. It was argued elaborately by the counsel on the wrong side, and when the opposite attourney (a real Irishman, who had just waded through Blackstone and Chitty, so as to enable him to obtain a license,) rose to reply, he was stopped by his honor, who informed him that his opinion was made up against him, and that he would have no further argument. Paddy laid his hand slowly upon a volume of Blackstone, and opened it where a leaf was carefully turned down, and commenced reading the law directly in conflict with the opinion of the Court.

"Stop, sir!" cried the judge, "I have decided the case, and my mind is no longer open to conviction, nor will I have any further argument in the case."

"Oh," said the lawyer, "I did not intend to argue the point, nor did I expect to convince your honor—I only wanted to show the court what a b—ll of a fool Blackstone was!"

Such a shout of laughter as went up from every part of the court house was beyond the means of the sheriff to control for some minutes, when Paddy was fined a dollar for his slander of Blackstone, and the court then adjourned to liquor.

N. York Spirit of the Times.

THE MINES OF MEXICO.—A letter from Mexico of 1st December says—

A foreign gentleman here, largely interested in mining operations, and a resident for 27 years in Mexico, lately told me that the mines were never at any period so productive as at present. Taking the annual produce at $20,000,000, three per cent—the sum exacted by the government—amounts to $600,000. This is an important item in a budget.

The mine of Real del Monte, 39 leagues from here, pays the government $5,000 monthly.

☞ At a meeting of the whigs in Hanover county, Virginia, a resolution expressing a preference for General Taylor as the candidate of the whig party for the Presidency, was voted down almost unanimously.

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Correspondence of the Register.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

In regard to the doings of Congress, I cannot say much to gladden the heart of the patriot. The scenes transpiring therein are not calculated to incite joyous impulses in the breasts of those who sensitively regard their country's honor. You do not, however, reside so near the setting sun as not to know that there is a whig majority in the House of Representatives, and that there are some of the same sort in the Senate of the United States. And where whigery has existence, there will be procrastination and contention instead of action, conciliation and harmony in regard to all things which are essential to the national rights, interests and honor. Congress has been in session nearly two months, and there has been no action save that which bears the impress of whigery. In the House they elected their abolition speaker, and removed all the clerks, messengers and pages, (except two of the former whose services are indispensable to keep the wheels in operation,) to exhibit to the country a specimen of whig "proscription proscribed." Having done this, they began their work of embarrassment to the administration, in its prosecution of the war. They have been throwing out "blue lights" to the enemy, similar, in principle, to those planned by old federalism of Hartford convention memory. As a part of their plan of moral treason, they called upon the President to furnish, from the secret archives of the government, to be exposed to the common enemy, all the secret instructions to our agents in Mexico, detailing the plans of operation, &c. So determined were they upon this unholy purpose that they voted down, and excluded from the resolution the usual clause, leaving it to the discretion of the President to withhold any instructions which, if exposed, might prove detrimental to the public interests. Well, President Polk, as Washington and other patriotic Presidents had done, at less critical times, refused to obey so traitorous a mandate. He knew that what this factious body called for could not be intended for legislative action, but for some partizan purpose. His firmness defeated the plans of these moral traitors; and like the tiger, defeated of his prey, they have ever since lashed their sides with fury.

In the Senate, the bill to increase the army in Mexico, by the addition of ten regiments, has been discussed for nearly a month. Although it will pass the Senate, in opposition to the whigs and Mr Calhoun, who constitute the anti-war, anti-indemnity and anti-annexation party, yet it will fail in the House where whigery is in the ascendant. They will kill it there to embarrass the President and procrastinate the war. Their policy is fixed even beyond the war. They imagine they discern in the future the re-enactment of their favorite high tariff system. They wish to pile up an immense national debt by drawing out the war, and then endeavor to fix the responsibility of such debt upon the democratic party, instead of the original necessity of the case, and upon their own conduct. Then, in accordance with their theory, that high duties bring great revenues, they will maintain or advocate the necessity of a renewal of their corrupt bonus or high tariff system—one so ruinous to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. Through this plan of operations, and by uniting with the speculating interests of the nation, they expect to seize, ultimately, the reins of the federal government, and brood over and fatten upon the resources of the nation, accumulated by exorbitant taxation into the national exchequer.

There can be no doubt that the speeches of prominent whigs, and the general action of the whig party have already drawn out the war a year longer than it would have continued, had they sustained their government instead of the cause of Mexico. This unpatriotic action has already cost the people more than thirty millions of dollars, and if the Mexicans continue to take counsel from them, there is no telling how many millions more that party will be responsible for. To show the effect of such conduct upon the benighted Mexicans, whose hopes are thereby naturally excited, I will quote you an incident detailed by the correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, at Harrisburg, thus:

"It is a startling fact, well known to many of those who accompanied our triumphant army to the city of Mexico, that among the array of curious documents which were brought to light, on examining the archives of the government, there were found, neatly bound together, all the whig speeches that have been made in the Congress of the United States since the war commenced. Those passages most remarkable for bitter animosity towards the President, and evincing the strongest symptoms of sympathy with the foes of our common country, were carefully underlined, as having afforded subject-matter to many a Mexican orator in his harangues against the justice of our cause. Copious marginal notes, commenting with great acrimony of feeling upon the conduct of our government for waging a war of aggression and of conquest, afforded melancholy proof of the truth, so frequently dwelt upon by the patriotic conductors of the press, that the bigoted and unprincipled opposition of whig legislators at home has given "aid and comfort" to the enemy. In short, it was throughout evident, from the character of the remarks appended to these reminiscences of American apostacy to American rights, that an impression had gained upon the Mexican mind, that, as soon as Mr. Polk's administration had passed away, our armies would be recalled, our dearly-bought advantages basely surrendered, and every tittle of claim to the country already conquered, as well as all pretensions to indemnity for loss, cowardly and miserably abandoned. This is a sad and mortifying reflection for an American to indulge in; but the fact is nevertheless incontrovertible, that the misinterpretation of public sentiment, which is the distinguishing trait of all whig speeches on the subject of the war, has induced those who control public opinion in Mexico to jump at conclusions as fatal to themselves as they are likely to prove troublesome to us. The same disgraceful game is still carried on, with no likelihood of its abatement." This much for Congress and the action of whigery.

By the by I enclose you a copy of the admirable speech of the Hon. J. A. McClernand, in review of the internal and domestic policy of the present administration. I was present at the delivery of this speech. Its effect upon those who were denouncing the policy of the administration was visible. It caused the reflecting and patriotic portion to listen attentively, but excited the ire of the log-rolling, time-serving, and popularity-seeking of all parties, whose local position may be affected by the question involved in the speech. It is an admirable effort, as is every production emanating from this young, but distinguished man. I trust that you will give it entire to your readers. Its doctrines will not be popular with whigery, who are anxious that the states should doff their sovereignty and permit the jurisdiction of the federal government over all the little commercial arteries that meander through their alluvial bottoms. Mr. McClernand, rising above all local considerations, repudiates this federal doctrine, and stands upon the platform of the constitution upon which Gen. Jackson stood, and the great and good democrats who preceded and succeeded him in the administration of the federal government. He stands where the national democratic party have always stood, and where they must continue to stand if they desire to preserve our federal Union in its purity—against the squandering of millions of money upon illegitimate works of internal improvement in the states, instead of applying it to the improvement of those waters where no one state can claim the jurisdiction, and where the jurisdiction must be in the federal government. Until the time arrives when there shall be an enlightened discrimination by all parties between those works which the federal government should construct and those which the states only have the right to construct, it will be better to abandon the whole system. It is peculiarly the interest of the producing states, who, by our indirect mode of taxation, pay the whole burdens of government, that the expenses of government shall be small and taxation light. If the log rolling system, which federalism has attempted for years to force upon the country, should obtain, it would eventually absorb more money annually than we are now forced to expend to sustain the honor and interests of our country in warring against Mexico. And the patronage thus placed in the hands of the federal administration to be dispensed would be more corrupting and dangerous to our liberties than any other system that could be devised. There would then be armies of contractors and their dependants dispersed through the states to sway the elections, thereby to foster the corrupt system by still larger appropriations. In a word, the federal government would, by this system, become a great central machine, working out ruin to and annihilation of the state institutions. I think the plan of Mr. McClernand, of the states constructing their own works of internal improvement (which they can do cheaper than the federal government) by means raised through a system of tonnage duties, which they have the constitutional power to lay, is far preferable to the plan of federalism. Whether this be considered so or not, there is one thing certain that this is not the time to commence any system of internal improvements by the federal government, the government is now borrowing largely to prosecute the war.

I trust that the democracy, at least of Illinois, will peruse the entire speech of your representative, whose consistent political course and talents are gaining for him a national reputation, of which local jealousies cannot deprive him.

The democratic members of Congress, by the urgent solicitation of some of the states, have recommended that the national democratic convention, for the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, be held in Baltimore, on the 4th Monday in May next. I trust that Illinois will respond promptly. The object in going into the convention ought not to be to enforce any particular man's claims, but to consult as to the best mode of succeeding with democratic principles.

The impression seems to prevail that, for the sake of union in the whig ranks, Clay must have another trial. Unless he be the nominee, there will be thousands of whigs that will not attend the polls. Q.

The New Constitution.

Be not Deceived.

Within a few weeks considerable agitation has arisen in reference to the new constitution, and strange to say, although most of the presses in the state have opened their columns to communications upon both sides of the question, and although for several months after the convention adjourned and submitted the result of their labors to the public, little or no opposition was heard to the new constitution, and it was generally conceded on all hands that it would be adopted, still a large majority of all that has recently appeared in the papers has been against that instrument. Why is this? Have the masses of the people really changed their views, or is this sudden opposition through the papers attributable to the preconcerted and combined effort of a few designing and interested individuals? The latter is believed to be the case, and that the opposition is mainly manufactured by a very few designing individuals, and is by no means the feeling of the great body of the people who are now, as they have been, decidedly in favor of the new constitution in preference to the old one. When did the opposition first show itself? Not long after the supreme court of Illinois, with its nine judges, met at Springfield. Who hold offices for life, or during good behavior, which is equivalent, at $1,500 a year, if the new constitution is defeated? The judges of the supreme and circuit courts. Who are more directly *interested* in defeating this new constitution than these same judges, and who more violently opposed to it, with two or three honorable exceptions, than they? Has not much that has been written against the new constitution emanated either directly from the supreme bench or from persons influenced and acted upon by members of that court? Their influence, by means of their acquaintance in holding courts in every county in the state, is immense, and by a concerted movement on their part it was easy to have set on foot the whole opposition that has appeared, and that a large majority of them have not been idle since their meeting here is well understood. One of the chief objects in calling the convention to amend the constitution was to get rid of the council of revision and these life time officers, shall this very object be defeated by the very life officers themselves?

That the new constitution is perfect is not pretended. Human wisdom could not make one that would be perfect, but that the new one is far more democratic in its features, and far preferable to the old one is manifest to any one who will compare the two together.

Are democrats in favor of life time officers—surely not, we have always contended against such a principle. The old constitution contains this feature not only in reference to judges, but their clerks hold their offices at the pleasure of the judge, which is a tenure usually equally long. The new constitution limits the term of office of judges to six and nine years, and is this no improvement? Again, the clerks of the circuit courts are now appointed by the judges, are of course the especial favorites of the judge and usually hold their offices for life. The new constitution makes these officers elective once every four years, and is this no improvement?

Is it no improvement to get rid of the council of revision, which, under the present constitution, has been regarded by all parties as a nuisance hanging upon the Legislature without the least practical benefit? Is it no improvement to fix the pay of the members of the General Assembly and limit their number, thereby saving the state annually thousands of dollars? Is it not an improvement, and a very great one, to take from the Legislature the election of officers, and thereby destroy a very strong motive for corrupting and bribing its members? The Lord's prayer says, "lead us not into temptation," and it is better that there should be no motive for a man to do wrong, either to secure his own promotion or that of a particular friend, be he ever so honest. Who, that has been about an Illinois legislature, does not know that a large portion of the time of its members has always been taken up in electioneering for themselves or particular favorites? Would you put a stop to this state of things and have the members of the Legislature discharge their appropriate duties, of making just and salutary laws, then go and vote for the new constitution. It takes elections from the Legislature and gives them to the people, where they appropriately belong. But it would occupy too much space in your valuable paper to allude to half the improvements made by the new constitution. It is full of them, as compared with the old one, while its defects are believed to be few, and most of those urged against it have no real foundation when closely examined. One is, that the new constitution provides for a county court which will be a miserable arrangement and very expensive. Is this so? The new constitution has not fixed the details of this court, but left them to the Legislature. It is true the Legislature may make the court a very bad one, but there is nothing in the new constitution to prevent its being made a very good one. The present probate and county commissioners' courts are universally complained of, and the Legislature, under the old constitution, if disposed, could change them entirely. In this respect, the old has no advantage over the new constitution. The character of the county court depends almost entirely upon the Legislature, and there is nothing in either constitution to prevent the organization of a good court. As to expense, the new constitution has not fixed a salary for the county judge, but has left his compensation to be fixed by the Legislature. The compensation will doubtless be fees of office, and it is not at all likely that a fixed salary will be paid to the judge of the county court, nor does the new constitution require it. How unjust then to state, as has been done in some of the papers, that the salary of each county judge will be at least $500, which, in one hundred counties, would amount to $50,000, when in fact the court to be established under the new constitution will be cheaper than the present system, as a smaller rate of fees will afford an adequate compensation, where the number of officers is diminished who are to do the business. Under the present constitution we have three county commissioners, under the new we will have but one, and he can afford to act for less than what the three would require.

A similar answer might be given to nearly every objection which has appeared against the new constitution. The truth is, that in point of expense the new constitution is decidedly preferable to the old one, and the saving in the legislative department alone, will be more than fifty thousand dollars at every meeting of the General Assembly. As a matter of economy, therefore, the new constitution should by all means be adopted, even if no better in other respects than the old one. NOT CATO.

From the Rio Grande.

Among the passengers on the Maria Burt yesterday, came Lieut. Franklin, of the topographical engineers, a gallant young officer who rendered himself conspicuous at Buena Vista, as a member of Gen. Wool's staff by his gallantry. Lieut. F. is direct from Gen. Wool's head-quarters at Monterey, which place he left on the 13th inst. Just before he left, an express was received from Saltillo, from Col. Hamtramck, in command of the forces there, stating that a report had reached him from a source entitled to credit, that a force of Mexicans, 10,000 strong, under command of Gen. Bustamente, were marching down from San Luis upon Saltillo. The report even particularizes the points from whence the troops had been raised, but so frequent are the *stampedes* upon that line, very little credit was attached to the report. Our forces there were in good condition, and perfectly willing to be attacked whenever the enemy thought best to make the experiment.

Upon the receipt of this news, Gen. Wool had apprised the merchants at Monterey, Camargo, Matamoros, and other ports, that he could afford them no protection in the way of escorts. From another source we learn that Col. Carasco, a Mexican officer who has rendered himself rather conspicuous, is at Monterey, proposing to enter into negotiations with Gen. Wool for a *pronunciamento* against the existing government of Mexico and in favor of the United States, on the part of the states of Tamaulipas, Nueva Leon, and Coahuila. He also proposes to bring in Gen. Canales, that cowardly chief of guerrillas, who has given us so much trouble upon the Rio Grande. Col. Carasco has been for a long time residing in Matamoros with his family, and appears friendly to the Americans. We know not what degree of credit to attach to this report.—*N. O. Pic. Jan. 31.*

State Register.

SPRINGFIELD:

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1848

Democratic State Convention.

We publish in another column a call of a State Democratic Convention for the appointment of delegates to the national convention and for other purposes connected with the organization of the party for the approaching political campaign. We are happy to know that the utmost harmony pervades our ranks, and that we have every prospect of carrying the state by a majority equal to any we have ever achieved. This anticipation ought not, however, to lull us into security. The enemy, ever vigilant and constantly on the watch to take advantage of our apathy or overweening confidence in our own strength, are organizing for the battle, and we must meet them with all our forces. To this end let there be a full attendance at the state convention. Let every county be fully represented. Let every democrat put his shoulder to the work. Let all unite and struggle in concert to maintain our title to the appellation of "the banner state of the democracy."

We call the particular attention of our democratic friends to the circular of the State Central Committee, to which we have alluded. We learn that so far as the committee have been able, by a very general correspondence with democrats in all quarters of the state, as well as the expression of the press, to obtain information, they are satisfied that such a convention as they recommend will accord with the wishes and judgment of the party. We can see no possible objections to their suggestions, and doubt not that they will be universally responded to.

"The Policy of the Administration."

The Journal editor, who is "everything by turns, and nothing long" except in lying, (sometimes through ignorance and often by design,) perpetrates, in his paper of yesterday, under the above caption, one of the most absurd, contradictory and ridiculous articles that ever garnished and rendered amusing the columns of that very profound and valuable journal. We regret that our paper was so nearly made up when the article came to hand that we cannot give it entire to-day. It is, decidedly, amusing, and shows exactly the peculiar mental organization of the clerical, metaphysical and political harlequin, who has, for some months past, rendered himself ridiculous to all his readers—his personal and party friends included.

He says that "the administration would feel relieved, if the whigs would only refuse to vote supplies, and let Mr. POLK out of his awful predicament." This, the Journal states as a *fact*. It is a way he has of getting up facts. He, last week, gave just such a *conjecture* as a *fact*, in reference to the recall of Gen. SCOTT, and made it the occasion of a very indignant article against the administration, when the truth is, no facts have come to light in relation to the causes of Gen. Scott's recall, and a few days will doubtless show up the folly and weakness and baseness of the sanctimonious editor in this matter.

He says further, in his paper of yesterday, that the administration "would be very much obliged to the whigs for forcing them out of the war against their will," and this desire of the administration to have Congress refuse to vote supplies he condemns, whilst at the same time, he recommends to the whigs to vote no more supplies. Just hear how this editor talks in relation to further supplies of MEN and MONEY. This hypocritical editor, who, in the very same paper, says that he goes for Taylor for President, because he is not like Benedict Arnold. He says:

"Shall millions of means be expended unnecessarily; shall thousands of lives be sacrificed, and all—for what? To carry on the war? NO—*we already have men enough in Mexico for that purpose.* WE WANT NO MORE MEN THERE. Why this bill, then, calling for more MEN and more MONEY? It is for political effect—for mere party purposes. Does it not make one's heart sad, to think that such a small politician as Mr. Polk should be allowed, in the game of politics, to stake the treasure, and the lives of many, and the fair fame of all, of the people of the United States, in order come out the winner? It is sad—it is sickening—it is appalling."

Though he may see a difference between General Taylor and Arnold, we apprehend that the if the patriotic General could see any difference between Arnold and Bledsoe, it would be in favor of the former.

But the next paragraph in his article is as amusing as the one we have quoted is treasonous.—He follows up his no supplies doctrine with a statement that the war is just, and this position, he says, he is "prepared to maintain against *friend or foe*." And yet, again he upsets this position in the same connection, by contending that it is "unholy" to seek any benefits from this "just war." It is unholy to appropriate "Mexican soil" the only indemnity which Mexico can give for the blood and treasure we have expended in this war—so *just* on our part and unjust on their's. It is "unholy" to make them *feel* that they have wronged us, and to teach them a lesson which will prevent a repetition of another "just cause of war" the moment the present war is ended. The three positions taken by our editor are these: 1st. The war is just. 2d. We ought not to insist on any reparation for the wrongs and outrages which made the war just, and the expenditures of lives and money which we have incurred in obtaining our just rights. We are entitled to no judgment for damages or costs. This position he endeavors to establish by an appeal to "writers on constitutional law," among which he doubtless includes the London Times and other British papers, the Mexican Diario, as well as the National Intelligencer, and the whole brood of federal prints. 3d. We are to have "no more men" and "no more money" to aid in carrying on this "just war." Was such a medly of contradictions ever huddled together anywhere except in the Illinois Journal under the conduct of *its* new editor?

But the editor says that he is prepared to maintain "against friend or foe" that our cause is just. How has he maintained it? Solely by quoting long articles from its "foes" and writing stupid articles interlarded with appeals to writers on, the law of nations in opposition to it. Yet he says it is infamous to accuse him of inconsistency and hypocrisy.

We will mention, in this connection, in reference to further supplies of men and money, that in the very same paper in which the editor takes such violent ground against it, (the Journal of yesterday) he copies from the Baltimore Sun the opinion of Gen. Scott on the same subject, which is as follows:

"The Secretary gives an extract from General Scott's dispatch dated 18th of September, 1847, wherein the Commanding General submits certain suggestions to the Government, which are in effect as follows:

"Premising that he has no official information as to the number of troops ordered since the march of Gen. Pearce's detachment, but assuming the force en route at 6,500, and that 4,000 more are soon to follow, the General-in-Chief states that he can hold the capital, garrisoned by 7,500 men, against any external attack or combined with an internal insurrection, and have an ample surplus of force to occupy Puebla, Perote, Jalapa, the National Bridge, the Paso de Obejas, Santa Fe and Vera Cruz.

"As a modification of this plan, it is added that, with a total of 30,000, the principal mining districts of the country may also be occupied, and a secure transit given to gold and silver bullion, which, paying the customary duties, would cover a considerable part of the expense of occupation.

"Gen. Scott further suggests that, to augment the army to 50,000, would enable it to occupy all the state capitals and principal cities, to drive guerrillas and robbing parties from the great highway of trade, to seize into our hands all the revenues of the country, and to keep the Central Government in constant motion and alarm until constrained to sue for peace."

Now the Journal has heretofore pretended to advocate a vigorous prosecution of the war to a speedy peace, and we are told by General Scott, who may be presumed to know, if Mr. Polk does not, that an augmented force "will have a tendency to keep the central government in constant motion and alarm until constrained to sue for peace." Yet the conceited editor of the Journal, doubtless basing his pretensions to superior military knowledge upon an unsuccessful effort to be chosen Colonel in one of the Illinois regiments, declares it as his opinion, that "no more men" and "no more money" are necessary. Gen. Scott is a great general, but lo, a greater is here in the person of a disappointed aspirant for a regimental office. If the editor will not condescend to dignify Gen. Scott by giving him a few correct ideas in reference to the conduct of this war, perhaps he will condescend to permit some of the boys in his "two colleges" to give the old hero a few "magisterial" hints that may open to his understanding a way of carrying on the war without the aid of any money or men at all.

Our neighbor is in a most interesting position, and he has the vanity and folly to imagine that he can maintain it. He, about a week before Mr. Clay delivered his Lexington speech, came out with a pronunciamento in favor of the war. He knew that the masses in Illinois were in favor of it, and that no party could sustain itself in opposing it. After Mr. Clay laid down a different platform, to which the entire whig party, with their usual subservience to the great dictator, and following the bent of their own instinctive impulses, subscribed, our editor, stubborn and opinionated as all vain men are, conceived the practicability of holding to his own programme that the war is just, and at the same time advocating all the anti-war measures which Mr. Clay and his followers, base solely upon their premises that the war is unjust and ought therefore to be no longer prosecuted. The bungling and ridiculous work which our editor is every week making with his anomalous and absurd position is, to say the least of it, highly diverting. We have given a few specimens in this article and shall serve up several more in our next number.

He says that he shall not hereafter "dignify" us by a regular controversy. Of course not. He has had enough of that. He has done well in giving up all attempt at argument and resorting to low personality. That kind of work he is eminently fitted for. Let him go on. It will only serve to show that he smarts under defeat, and seeks to retrieve his position by assuming the style of the bully and the blackguard.

We can tell him that if he has dropped us we have not dropped him. We shall continue to expose him, to strip him of his garb of sanctity, and hold him up in all the deformity of his hypocritical nature.

The new Constitution.

Our neighbor is still in trouble about the new constitution. He has seen another article in opposition to it which he fears may contribute to its defeat. *Stifle discussion* is his praiseworthy motto. He insists that none but office-holders oppose the new constitution, but it never occurs to him that its opponents may retort with the assertion that none but office-*seekers* advocate it. One hypothesis is as true as the other, though we do not believe either of them. He seems to think that every man is a rascal that does not subscribe to his peculiar views. He discovers selfish motives in every man's conduct but his own. He thinks the judges of the supreme court have no business to say a word against the new constitution. Last week he copied, with approbation, an article from the Louisville Journal saying that Judge McLean would be justified even in stepping from the bench of the U. S. supreme court, during the trial of an important cause, to denounce and oppose our war with Mexico, yet he, this week, thinks it disgraceful in our state supreme judges to speak their views upon a proposed organic law of the state involving the interest, the prosperity, and destiny of our people probably through all time.

If the Journal possessed any influence whatever it would certainly induce a suspicion among the people that the new constitution is a fearful thing, which, to secure its acceptance, must be kept *sub rosa* till after election.

☞We stated last week that the amount of stock in the telegraph which was assessed to Peoria had not been taken. We have since learned that the full amount, $6,000, has been subscribed, and we congratulate our neighboring city on its near prospect of being connected by lighting with all quarters of the Union.

We learn that contracts for furnishing posts have been entered into at Alton, and that the work of setting them will commence as soon as the season and earth permit. Our city is promised its first flash about the first of April.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech—A Banter.

The Journal says:

"The Register has denounced this speech in all the set styles with which the editor is familiar.—Will he do the member the justice to publish his speech?—Or does he fear to have it go to his readers?"

By no means. We will publish Mr. Lincoln's speech, in full, provided the Journal will publish that of Mr. Douglass, delivered in the Senate, on the 1st inst., upon the "Ten Regiment Bill." This is a fair proposition, and we trust that the known fairness (?) of the Journal people will not permit them to decline it. We will now see who dodges the issue upon the war question.

Judge M'Lean and the War.

We published last week some extracts from a letter written by Judge McLean against the war, which was copied into the Illinois Journal with editorial approbation. Upon the appearance of this letter in political circles at Washington, it was asserted that the ground taken by the Judge was diametrically opposite to certain views expressed by him in a former letter. We notice that the St. Louis Republican states that the National Intelligencer flatly denies, by authority, that the Judge has ever written a letter "to any one approving of the Mexican war." It seems that he and his friends are afraid that the patriotic portion of the people of the United States will suspect him of ever having been on the side of his country in the present struggle against a foreign enemy. He seems to think that this "flat denial" is necessary to entitle him to as "distinguished consideration" in the great national whig convention as other anti-war aspirants for the presidency. The statement, that the Judge had some time ago written a letter in favor of the war, though calculated to weaken his chances in the whig convention, had a tendency to vindicate his claims to real patriotism at heart, which his craving for presidential honors, and his anxiety to head Clay, Corwin and others, would not permit him to exercise. Even this is now upset by the impulses of whig ambition.

☞A late decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the Vermont bridge case, declares that a state may take a toll bridge and make it free, paying to the holders an equitable value for it, thus working a surrender of the franchise, without "impairing the obligation" of the contract contained in the charter. Judge Wayne dissented. Judge Woodbury concurred in the decision, but gave his own reasons, examining at length the right of states to take private property for public use.

☞On the 28th ult., in the House, Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam," approved July 9, 1838.

☞ One hundred sharp-shooters, of Gennesee county, Mich., have offered their services in Mexico, provided they are mounted and allowed to select their own weapons—revolvers and sabres. The poorest shot among them can kill a deer on the run, nine times in ten, at forty rods.

HARMONIOUS WHIGERY got into a row in the Louisiana legislature, in which it had a majority of *two*. The "harmony" was carried to such an extent that two whig members blacked each others eyes. "It is an ill wind which blows no one any good." These dissensions have been the means of the re-election of Mr. SOULE, the present democratic senator from Louisiana, as also the state treasurer, state printer &c., nominated by the democrats.

THE ILLINOIS OBSERVER.—The second number of this spirited little democratic sheet has been received. It is filled with interesting political matter. The bones of whigery will be sore *some* under the doughty blows of our friend Mark before the canvass is over. We will make some extracts fom the "Observer" next week.

"Under which king, Bezonian?"

Time was, no later than 1844, when Greeley, of the New York Tribune, was the great Sir Oracle with whigery in this quarter of the world. Greeley says, this, and Greeley says that, was in the mouth of every whig and whigling in and about Springfield. But Greeley is not what Greeley was—strong in the affections of Illinois whigery—still he is the same in his opinions—"Bank, Tariff, and Distribution"—and for Clay against the world. But Greeley's glory has departed here—he is consistent. He has entertained the same whig opinions for four consecutive years. This would damn any man with sucker whigery. Writing from Washington in regard to the claims of Clay and Taylor he says:

"Let the friends of Henry Clay every where understand, that his friends here are [illegible] and unwavering; that they believe him not only the fittest man for President, but the proper man to be supported in the ensuing canvass, and that he will be elected if any frank, manly, out-spoken whig can be. If the people don't want a President of this sort, let them take a loco-foco as [illegible]; if they choose a shuffling, trimming, no war this man to rule over them, I trust he will not be a whig. Now let us have fair play and no dodging. Let the whig people be fairly represented in a Whig National Convention, and its decision we can all defer to; but I don't believe it can be in favor of any other than the acknowledged leader and head of the party. Unless Mr. Clay shall peremptorily insist on withdrawing from the canvass, who can doubt that he will be our candidate? Let those who affect to believe that the advocates of Mr. Clay's nomination don't mean it, look on and see. It will not take long to convince them."

The Alton Telegraph.

The Alton Telegraph comes out with a new and curious charge against us, which is that we have evaded the issue which that paper tendered us in reference to the support which the venerable editor, Mr. BAILHACHE, has given Gen. TAYLOR. Now we are sorry to find Mr. B., who prides himself on his candor and consistency, and who is withal one of the most agreeable of men, resorting to the threadbare policy practised time out of mind by his party, of attributing to their opponents the very errors and censurable acts of which they themselves are conscious of being guilty of. Now, the truth is, he, and not us, has evaded the real issue. We, sometime since, published a brief editorial paragraph exposing the hypocrisy of the whigs, in pretending to go for Taylor for the Presidency, *against the world*, when it was evident all the time that they had Mr. CLAY in their eye. Among the papers that advocated Gen. Taylor's pretensions was the Alton Telegraph, which fact we mentioned in the paragraph alluded to. The editor became highly incensed at at this, and by way of overturning the statements denied in an article of a column or more, that it had ever displayed Gen. Taylor's name at the head of its columns, as asserted by us. He hoped, by this means, to divert attention from the real issue, which was whether the Telegraph ever supported Taylor and afterwards gave in his adhesion to Clay. This issue the editor evades by accusing us of evading another point wholly immaterial. He says that he called our attention to the subject sometime since, and that we paid no attention to it. We did not see the call, and knew nothing of it until he opened upon us with the most abusive epithets for not replying to it. He may never have formally hoisted "Gen. Taylor's name at the head of his columns," yet this is no evidence that he did not respond to the nomination of the old hero, made by the whig members of the constitutional convention in this city last summer. If he did not do this, let him say so, and his answer will be a material denial and become a proper subject of evidence. He cannot draw us from the real issue by any mist that he may raise in reference to a matter collateral to the main subject.

The difference between him and ourselves is not of sufficient interest to our readers to justify us in going into a full exposition of it. The whole matter may be embodied in a nut-shell. Mr. Bailhache, who, as we said before, prides himself on his high toned independence, was led by Captain GEORGE T. M. DAVIS to abandon Gen. Taylor and go for Mr. Clay, which change of position was noted by us as an item of news of the day. Mr. Bailhache, of course, felt irritated at the insinuation that he could be controlled by *any body*, and immediately broke out on us with a torrent of abuse, and the whole burthen of his song was that he had not placed Gen. Taylor's name at the *head of his columns*. Now it is plain that we might admit this without admitting that we had charged him unjustly in saying that he had, previously to Capt. Davis' return, favored the move of the whigs in this state in favor of Taylor. In admitting this we can give him no possible advantage. This is too plain to require a word more from us.—If he wishes to deny the substantial fact charged viz: that he *did* favor Gen. Taylor previous to Capt. Davis' return, let him do so, and we will continue the discussion.

So much for the little paragraph of ours, which has so much excited the bile of the "independent" editor of the Telegraph—now, for one or two items which he has dragged into his reviews of it.

He says, in his last article, that we dragged in the "moral treason" of the whigs, which had nothing to do with the matter under discussion. Here, again, he charges us with doing what he himself was guilty of. He brought up this collateral subject at the opening of his article, by saying that such charges did not require any refutation. We thought it was wise in the editor not to attempt it, and went into particulars to show, that in reference to that matter, he had exhibited tact. Even in his last article, wherein he charges us with a departure from the original topic of discussion, he again drags in this collateral subject of "moral treason;" but he does not, as in his previous article, say that the democracy have accused the whigs falsely in this behalf, but he admits, distinctly, that some of them are obnoxious to the accusation. That we may not be accused of misrepresenting him, we quote a paragraph from his paper, even at the risk of being accused of "evading the issue." He says:

"That, in the course of the animated discussions which have grown out of the present war, an inconsiderable portion of our political friends may have allowed their opposition to this measure to carry them somewhat too far, and that perfect unanimity of sentiment on all subjects does not exist among them, may be freely admitted without any impeachment of their moral integrity, or elevated patriotism."

Thus, he admits that a portion of his friends have allowed their opposition to the war to carry them too far. He feels impelled to this admission, though his boasted "independence" compels him to exonerate them from all blame, so far as their "moral integrity and elevated patriotism" are concerned.—We might go on, and show the ridiculousness of this position, but we fear that our special pleader on the other side might accuse us of going "out of the record," and we have shown that he will not suffer us to set up, as a defence, the fact that he committed the first "departure."

The New Constitution.

We copy on the outside of this paper an article in opposition to the new constitution. We judge from the initials "T. F.," as well as the vigorous style, that the writer is none other than Governor Ford. We also publish on the inside a well written communication in favor of the new constitution.

War Meeting.

We publish in this paper the proceedings of a war meeting, held in Clark county, without distinction of party. The resolutions adopted breathe the right spirit and speak the sentiments of the people of Illinois.

TAYLOR STOCK IN NEW YORK.—The whig general committee of New York city, on the 1st inst., formally decided in favor of Henry Clay as the candidate of the whig party, by a vote of 58 to 3.

☞The New York Courier and Enquirer, a paper that has hoisted Clay and Taylor at the head of its columns, alternately, every two weeks for a year, at the present writing has the name of Gen. Zachary Taylor at its mast head, under the motto of "*principles* not men!"

CLIMATE OF MEXICO.—The city of Mexico is nine thousand feet above the level of the sea; and in this locality narrow chests and diseased lungs are unknown; while from the extreme dilation of the atmosphere, animal substances never become putrid, notwithstanding its proximity to the equator, and consequent high temperature.

Delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

We are gratified in being able to state that nearly all opposition to the policy of committing to a state convention the office of choosing our delegates to the national democratic convention has ceased, and the almost unanimous voice of the party is in favor of that mode. There have been but two democratic papers really opposed to it, viz: the Ottawa Free Trader and Chicago Democrat. All the other northern papers are in favor of it, and we doubt not that they reflect the views of the democracy.—This mode has been recommended by the state central committee, as may be seen by reference to their circular, published in this number of our paper.—We learn that they were induced to recommend it by the very general expression of the press and of individuals of the party in every quarter of the state.

We give below two very sensible articles on this subject, one from the Joliet Signal, the other from Galena Jeffersonian.

From the Joliet Signal.

"There are some conflicting opinions in regard to the manner of choosing the democratic delegates to the national convention, amongst the democratic press of the state several papers have entered into the discussion with more warmth than we desire to witness—as we view matters, we can see no necessity for this jangling. Some are advancing the system of appointing our delegates by a state convention, whilst others are urging the policy of selecting them under the district plan.

"We have, heretofore, expressed our preference for the district system; believing that that manner of choosing delegates to the national convention is the most congenial to republicanism. We, however, regard the triumph of these momentous principles for which we labor, of too much importance to be endangered by trifling disputes as those which some are engaged in at the present time. So long as the President is elected by the states, there may be no great unjustness or unfairness in the state convention system, but it may be the most proper. It is the system under which a majority of the states choose their delegates; and under which the power of a state can be used the most successfully—as the delegates will act as a unit.

"So far as an opinion has been expressed by the press as yet, a majority are in favor of the state convention plan. According to the convictions of justice and propriety as dictated by the usages and principles of our party, we express our willingness to be governed by the will of the majority in matters of this kind. The majority principle must prevail, if harmony and union is maintained in the party of this state. The dangers of a defeat from dissensions should deter democrats from continuing a discussion which is calculated to lead to any such disastrous results. So that we may be clear of all blame, should victory perch upon the standard of our common enemy, we are ready to sacrifice our preferences, and to unite with our democratic brethren in any efforts governed by honor and fairness, to preserve the principles of democracy in the ascendency in the state.

"The democratic platform upon which all true democrats should stand is founded on principle.—On this platform we have battled the foe and achieved victory again and again. All that is required to maintain our ascendancy in Illinois, is union; for with our forces united, the whigs can accomplish nothing. We earnestly entreat our democratic brethren throughout the state, if they value their principles, to refrain from any disputes or discussions which will beget an angry, querulous, uncomfortable spirit among those who should be friends.

"There is an attempt made to kindle sectional feelings between the northern and southern portions of our State in regard to the best manner of choosing our delegates, which we trust will prove a failure. The interests and feelings of a vast majority of the democracy of Illinois are connected. They have heretofore fought together by having their forces united through the agency of a state convention, and they will do it again. We pledge ourselves to yield our cheerful, hearty and enthusiastic support to any plan which may be suggested by a majority of the democracy of the state.

"We are in favor of Peoria as the place for holding our state convention, as it is easy of access from the different portions of the state. If a majority of the party, however, are in favor of Springfield, of which fact we have not been convinced as yet, we will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision. Feeling the magnitude of the interests which will be at stake at the coming election, we will be governed by the representations of the will and preferences of the democracy of the state.

From the Galena Jeffersonian.

"The mode for selecting delegates to the national convention, has been, for some time past, a question to which the attention of the democratic press has been directed. In a former number of our paper, we incidentally alluded to the subject in connection with other views, relating more particularly to the time and place of holding a state convention; and in which we presented a number of reasons against holding a state convention on the 8th of January, for the sole purpose of selecting delegates to the national convention: In that article, we stated, that we were not aware that the democracy desired to change the manner of selecting delegates from the district system to the state convention system, which at that time was true; but at the present time, from the tone of the public press throughout the state, we are satisfied, that so far as the press can be received as a medium through which the wishes of a majority of the people can be ascertained, it is their desire to have this state represented in the national convention as an UNIT, and not by FRACTIONS, as it would be if the delegates were chosen by districts. When we consider the purposes for which the delegates are to be appointed, the mode of selecting by general convention, must appear strikingly appropriate. The President and Vice President are voted for by states, in the electoral college, and it would seem more consistent with this principle, that the candidates should be selected in the same way, that is by delegates chosen by the states. If the President was elected by general ticket over the whole United States, which, by the by, we consider the most republican, and more in harmony with the genius of our government, then the district system of selecting delegates, would be proper, and in accordance with that principle. We must say, that upon mature reflection, and influenced by what we regard as being the desire of a majority of the democratic party, and in accordance with our old established custom which has always prevailed, with a single exception; we believe the interests and harmony of the party will be best promoted by selecting delegates in a state convention, where the opinions and wishes of the whole people will be concentrated and harmonized."

From the New Orleans Picayune of the 6th.

From the City of Mexico.

The brig Widgeon, Captain Stanwood, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. Though she is no later from Vera Cruz than a previous arrival, we have by her brief accounts from the city of Mexico to the 19th January, which is six days later than the advices brought by the Edith.

The British courier arrived from the city of Mexico at Vera Cruz on the 22d ult. This courier was robbed once on his way up to Mexico, and twice on his way down; but he lost none of his correspondence.

The express man who took up the President's message for the American Star was murdered on his way down.

Our correspondent writes us from Vera Cruz—"That there are peace propositions on their way to Washington from the Mexican government, there remains no doubt. But no one here has positive information as to the true character of these propositions. Some one of the thousand versions may chance to be the correct one." The letter from which this is extracted is dated the 22d from Vera Cruz, and from a source upon which we rely with confidence.

No news of importance was brought down by the British courier (which has transpired) save that a *pronunciamento* has been made by Mariano Avila, Governor of San Luis Potosi. It represents the opinions of the people of that state, as well as of Guadalajara, Guanajuato and Zacatecas in regard to peace, to which they profess to be utterly opposed. It calls earnestly upon the other states to co-operate with them in organizing forces to defend the country, and to levy taxes for the support of the war. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz, from whom we derive these facts, attaches very little importance to this *pronunciamento*. The Governor of San Luis has long been playing the fire-eater, and the people of his state are so fearful of being invaded from Saltillo, or Tampico, or from the city of Mexico, that they are eternally urging the people of other states to unite and carry on the war.

The *Arco Iris* has seen letters from the city of Mexico dated the 15th of January, which say positively that peace has already been made, and it adds that people of truth assert that the government and the authorities would very shortly be transferred to the city of Mexico.

☞The sister of the King of the French (Madame Adelaide,) who died recently, was immensely rich—the papers say 60,000,000 of francs, or *twelve millions* of dollars. The art of accumulating money seems to run in the family. Louis Phillippe is generally believed to be the richest monarch in Europe. Madame Adelaide, however, was remarkable for better things than her riches. She was good far beyond the standard of courts, and wise beyond her sex. Her brother had no better nor more trusted counsellor; and her advice and influence were ever bestowed on the side of justice and humanity. She and the Queen, her sister-in-law, whose character very much resembles hers, were the two women most beloved in France.

☞A bachelor in Detroit having advertised for a wife to share his lot, an "anxious enquirer has solicited information as to the size of said *lot*.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

To the Democracy of the State of Illinois.

The undersigned, the Democratic State Central Committee, appointed by the state convention of 1844, in compliance with their duties as such, recommend to the party to hold a state convention, at Springfield, on the 24th day of April next, for the purpose of nominating an electoral ticket, the appointment of nine delegates to the Democratic National Convention, and, (should the new constitution be adopted,) to nominate candidates for Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer.

There has been much discussion among the democratic press, as to the time, place, and mode of nominating the electoral ticket, and the appointment of delegates to the National Convention, but the committee are satisfied, from the information that they have received from the various quarters of the state, that four-fifths of the party in the state are favorable to a state convention for the appointment of the candidates for electors and the delegates to the National Convention.

There existed, also, some difference of opinion as to the most suitable place for holding the convention. Upon this point, the committee, with one exception, are satisfied that Springfield is the most convenient point, and as far as the wish of the party has been indicated through the press, the choice is in favor of holding the convention at Springfield.

We have fixed upon the last Monday in April as the most suitable time, which will be a month prior to the meeting of the National Convention.

We recommend the following as the ratio of representation:

One delegate for every county, and one delegate for each 5,000 inhabitants, and where the fraction exceeds 4,000, an additional delegate.

We think the above basis of representation preferable to that of the legislative apportionment, as it gives to each county a representative, and also avoids the inconvenience of holding conventions in senatorial districts, thus giving to each county a distinct representation.

We are about entering upon a canvass in which every effort will be made by our opponents to despoil us of our proud position as the "Banner Democratic State," and a thorough organization of the party throughout the state cannot be too strongly urged. We trust that every county in the state will be represented in the convention, to confer together, and assist in presenting to the people as candidates the best men of the party.

Respectfully,

J. R. DILLER, of Sangamon,
JOHN MOORE, of McLean,
PETER SWEAT, of Peoria,
M. McCONNEL, of Morgan,
B. C. WEBSTER, of Sangamon,
EDWARD JONES, "

Democratic State Central Committee.

Congressional.

(Telegraphic Despatches of the St. Louis Union.)

FEB. 8.—In the *Senate*, the House resolutions returning thanks to Generals Scott and Taylor were referred to the Military committee.

Mr. Baldwin's resolutions calling on the President to furnish Mr. Trist's propositions of peace to the Mexican commissioners, and the counter project, was adopted.

The debate on the Ten Regiment Bill was again resumed.

Mr. Miller addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the bill. He contended that the present force in Mexico was sufficient to attain the legitimate purposes of the war.

Mr. Niles has the floor on this question to-morrow.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

FEB 8.—In the *House*, the bill authorizing a loan of eighteen and a half millions of dollars was taken up.

Mr. Vinton moved to substitute sixteen for eighteen and a half. He argued the whole question at length, and predicted that more would be wanted than is now asked for.

On motion, the House adjourned.

FEB. 9.—Mr. Dallas resumed the chair. Mr. Dix, of New York, presented the instruction resolutions of the legislature of his state, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

The House bill confirmatory of the boundary between Missouri and Arkansas was passed.

The consideration of the ten regiment bill was resumed.

Mr. Niles addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He was in favor of holding both California and New Mexico, and would vote for supplies of troops necessary for accomplishing this purpose.—Mr. Underwood has the floor on this question to-morrow. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, the speaker announced that the first thing in order was Mr. Bott's report from the committee on Military Affairs, providing for the filling up of the regiments by giving bounty land, and likewise providing for the transportation of sick soldiers, which was read twice and referred.

Mr. Fisher addressed the House at length, in opposition to the "Loan Bill," deprecating the errors of the course pursued by the administration, as being calculated to render the difficulties with Mexico interminable.

Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, replied to him, defending the Administration.

Mr. Marsh got the floor to reply, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FEB. 10.—Mr. Hannegan introduced in the Senate a joint resolution, returning thanks to Col. Doniphan; which was referred.

Mr. Cass introduced a joint resolution authorising medals to be given to those who had distinguished themselves in the recent battles; which was referred.

The bill providing for the increase of the medical staff of the army was passed.

Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in strong terms of opposition to the ten regiment bill. He opposed the acquisition of territory, even if it were to be accepted as indemnity.

Mr. Turney has the floor on this question to-morrow.

In the House, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, presented a petition signed by nine thousand Quakers, praying for the speedy termination of the war, which he moved to refer to the committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, moved to lay the petition on the table. Mr. King called for yeas and nays. Upon this motion an animated but short debate arose, in which Messrs. King, Cobb, Henley and Palfrey participated.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative.

The consideration of the loan bill was resumed.—Mr. Abbott opposed the war and the course of the administration, to which Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, replied.

On motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Letter from Capt. J. L. McConnel.

We published, last week, a letter from several gentlemen in Scott county, recommending Capt. J. L. MCCONNEL, as a candidate for Congress in this district. By the following reply from him, it will be seen that he prefers Maj. HARRIS, of Menard, but will accept the nomination, if the democracy select him for their standard bearer:

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 13.

Messrs. Lanphier & Walker:

In your paper of last week, I see a notice from a correspondent in Scott county, of my name, in connection with the nomination, in our district, for Congress. I wish to make this statement: The position is one which neither my age, my situation, nor my prospects would induce me to seek, or except under strong obligations, even to accept. The dull prospect of an election, however, would be no part of my motive in thus acting, for as a democrat, I deem it my duty, in common with all who sincerely profess adherence to our principles, not to refuse to fight the battles, if my friends and co-democrats, whenever circumstances shall call upon me to do so, even against the greatest odds.

If I were nominated, and by that nomination I understood that the democracy of the district wished me to fight the canvass in my turn, I would not think it compatible with my duty to my principles to refuse the temporary championship. But I hope, and believe, that we have many in the district whose efforts would do more honor to the cause, and to their friends. Maj. Harris, of Menard, is the man, I think, towards whom we ought to look, as our champion for the coming contest, since with him, if with any one, we would be successful.

In the meantime, I am grateful to my democratic friends in Scott county, for their kind and favorable opinion of me, as expressed through your paper of last week. Your friend,

J. L. McCONNEL.

Clark County—War Meeting.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Clark county, Illinois, was held at the Court-house in Marshall, on Saturday, the 29th of January, 1848, for the purpose of giving an expression of public opinion as to the justness of the present war with Mexico, on the part of the U. States, and in regard to its further prosecution, indemnity &c., which meeting was organized by the appointment of J. P. Cooper, President, J. W. Barlow and Alex. Mathews, Vice Presidents, and N. Harlan and W. C. Whitlock, Secretaries; when

On motion of Mr. Moore, a committee of seven were appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed Dr. T. C. Moore, W. B. Marrs, Dr. Wm. Tutt, Jas. Brooks, N. Willard, James Kidwell and Sam'l Doty, said committee, who retired to perform the duty assigned them. During their absence the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by T. R. Young, esq., in favor of the justness of the war on the part of this government. At the conclusion of Mr. Y.'s speech, the committee reported the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas, a contiguous independant republic, to the United States, with the boundary she claimed, was constitutional and expedient, in view of the ultimate peace and prosperity of the American nation.

Resolved, That Texas, as an independent nation, had the right to annex herself to, and become a component part of this Government, by our consent, without any violation of national faith to Mexico.

Resolved, That the present war with Mexico was brought on and commenced by the act of Mexico, as declared by the American Congress, in 1846; and hence, as the aggressor, she is justly chargeable with all consequences, which inevitably follow from it, even to the loss of her entire territory, and the utter annihilation of her government.

Resolved, That the American Government, and the administration thereof, would justly stand disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations, now, or at any time since the war commenced, to conclude a peace with Mexico, unless by its provisions, ample indemnity was secured to the United States, for past injuries to her citizens, and the entire expenses of the war.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Government to hold possession of and occupy all such territory in Mexico as our arms may conquer, and to establish such rules and government therein as may contribute to the support of our army of occupation, until Mexico shall, within a reasonable time, be forced to treat with us upon *just and honorable* terms, and in order to *force* upon her an early treaty, the war should be prosecuted the more vigorously upon her.

Resolved, That we cannot too highly applaud the ability, skill and patriotism which President Polk and his constitutional advisers have exhibited in arranging the plans of this war, although they have been assailed and maliciously traduced by the Mexican party at home, they have so conducted it as to merit the warmest thanks and gratitude of every man who loves his country and its institutions.

Resolved, That the gratitude of every true American is due to the officers and soldiers, who, at the call of their country, so cheerfully marched to the defence of its invaded soil, and injured citizens—that they have given in their services, danger, and privations in Mexico, and in too many instances their melancholy deaths, the highest assurance of patriotism their countrymen could ask, and have earned, what this meeting of republicans most cheerfully concede—the honor and everlasting remembrance of every man who loves his country.

Resolved, That we cannot regard the federal denunciations of the war, as being waged against God and justice, but as in the spirit of the blasphemy of the Deity itself, since our army have, whenever it met the enemy, even with fourfold against it, entrenched behind forts, fortresses and heights, with all the advantages of war on their side, nobly and successfully triumphed at every point from the Gulf to the Pacific, from the Atlantic coast to the very interior of his capital, the Mexican has been vanquished—and to say that the Americans have all this time, and in this manner been fighting against God and justice, and gaining all these victories, wrongfully, over right and justice, is to call into doubt the Providence of Heaven, and to impeach the wisdom of the Deity.

Resolved, That we hold the doctrine of our early fathers, inculcated in the Constitution of the U. States, that "Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."—and we proclaim with Chief Justice Marshall, that "when war is levied, all those who perform any part, however *minute*, or however *remote* from the scenes of action, and who are actually engaged in the general conspiracy, are TRAITORS."

Resolved, That we opposed the federal proposition of Clay, and others who sustain it, to withdraw our army from Mexico, and establish any defensive line, without asking sufficient indemnity, or to abandon that portion of Texas between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, because it would be an acknowledgement to the world, that justice is not on our side, and because it would sever in twain, and give up to despotism a large portion of a sovereign American State, with its republican citizens and institutions. *The bare supposition is a base calumny on the American character.*

Resolved, That having engaged in the war, and in our own defence, we cannot recede until we have compelled the enemy to a just and certain peace, that there can be no justice in that peace which will not recognize the claims of our Government for indemnity, and that if Mexico cannot pay indemnity in money, we insist upon a portion of her soil in full satisfaction.

Resolved, That in a further call of our Government for troops to prosecute the war against Mexico, Illinois, no doubt, and Clark county, beyond all doubt, will readily respond to it and furnish again more than her just portion of her patriotic sons, who will gain equal lustre and equal glory with those already engaged in the support of our country's standard.

Resolved, That the illustrious, never-dying and unfading name gained by the officers and men from Illinois, in the late battles in Mexico has no parallel in the annals of civilized warfare, and that every true patriot may well be proud to sustain the cause, and share its honors, in the name of our beloved State.

Resolved, That to those who sustain the war and the rights and honor of their country, as well in the councils, the country and the field, be everlasting praise, and true merit; and to those who oppose them, everlasting infamy and disgrace.

Resolved, That we are not dollars and cents patriots, when our country's rights and honor are assailed, that we are "ever mindful what they cost" our Revolutionary sires, and are ever ready and willing to protect and defend them at the same cost, and that we strike for the theme—"*where liberty dwells, there is our country.*"

Resolved, That Abe Lincoln, the author of the "spotty" resolutions in Congress against his own country, may they be long remembered by his constituents, but may they cease to remember him, except to rebuke him—they have done much for him, but he has done nothing for them, save the stain he inflicted on their proud name of patriotism and glory, in the part they have taken in their country's cause.

Which, on motion of Mr. Moore, were read by the President, and adopted with but one dissenting voice by the whole assembly.

The meeting was farther addressed by Messrs. Newport, Pearson, and others, until a late hour, when

On motion of Mr. Newport, it was ordered that the proceedings be sent to the Illinois State Register and Illinois Globe, for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. P. COOPER, President.
J. W. BARLOW, } V. Pres'ts.
A. MATHEWS, }
Newton Harlan, } Secretaries.
W. C. Whitlock, }

MAN-WORSHIP.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Washington city, does up the romance in exquisite style. He says:—"One lady has just taken off her white glove because it was *pressed* by the hand of Henry Clay, and no other *hand* shall ever press it again: it is sacred to that patriotic grasp. Nor indeed has the *hand* of beauty been the only thing pressed to-night; for *lips* which might have won an angel's kiss, have felt themselves too highly honored in being pressed by his."

This is doing the thing to perfection. Henry Clay is here after to be regarded not only as the embodiment of federal principles, but more than all that, the recipient of favors which angles might envy. It is disgusting, aside from its inanity, to compare the idol of federalism with angelic excellence, and with those who are acquainted with the past, the compliment to the ladies is, to say the least of it, an equivocal one.

Some years ago the federal press groaned with its denunciations of *Man-Worship*, simply because the people of this country clung around the heroic Jackson in his efforts to disenthral them from the oppressions of bank rule and moneyed monopolies; but in all their devoted enthusiasm, none were found silly and wicked enough to indulge in the kind of sentiment above quoted, and which is a fair sample of the tone of the federal press whenever it speaks of Clay. Claiming all the "intelligence," they outrage common sense,—contending for all the "morality," they unhesitatingly profane sacred things, if only the most distant hope of advantage presents itself. This is federalism all over—the same now, as it was in the beginning, and ever will be.—*Pennsylvanian.*

STATE DEBTS.—The different states of the Union which are in debt, amounting, in the aggregate, to considerably over two hundred million of dollars, are now, we believe, all paying the interest, in full or in part, on their respective debts, except the following, whose debts in 1841 were about as annexed, viz: Mississippi, $7,600,000; Arkansas, $3,500,000; Florida, $4,850,000; Texas, $11,000,000. Total, $29,650,000.

Public Meeting—The New Constitution.

At a meeting of a respectable number of voters, held at Mr. Martin Sims' on Saturday, the 5th inst., &c. &c.

We, citizens of Morgan and Macoupin counties, having assembled ourselves together for the purpose of consulting on the propriety and expediency of voting for or against the new constitution of Illinois, when on due deliberation,

Resolved, That, in selecting our delegates to the convention, we acted in good faith, having full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of that body, believing the abuses and aggrievances tolerated by the existing constitution would be entirely superseded by wholesome and salutary features in the contemplated one.

Resolved, That as we believe the legislative department to be least objectionable, (yet far from being clear of any,) we are disposed at present to pass it by.

Resolved, That we disapprove of that part of the constitution which allows the executive no veto power, as defined in section two, executive department.

Resolved, That in the contemplated revolution in the judiciary department we can by no means concur, believing the whole scheme to be speculative and experimental, most especially the county judge system, seeing that the legislature is tolerated to allow that court almost an innumerable train of officers, whose salaries are left with the discretion of that body, and who can rely in confidence on any future one, judging from the past?

Resolved, That we reprobate sections one, two, three and four of that part of the instrument on counties, as the tenor of the language therein contained (if allowed) is an infraction upon our freedom, as it renders the right of petition unavailable, consequently it is anti-republican, and at war with our institutions, and should not be tolerated in any free government.

Resolved, That, on mature consideration, we have arrived at this conclusion, to vote against the entire instrument, not through any prejudice, but under a conviction of the rectitude of our course for the safety, prosperity and happiness of the present and future.

The above resolutions were formally submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted.

GEORGE SIMS, *Pres't.*
ISAIAH TURNEY, *Sec'y.*

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNTESS GUICCIOLI.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas speaks of this lady's recent marriage, as follows:

"A wedding, which attracted much attention, was that of Monsieur Hilaire Etienne OctaveBonnille, Marquis de Boissy Coudmis, Peer of France and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, to Madame Theresa Francoise Olympia Gaspera Gamba, daughter of count Gamba, and widow of Count Guiccioli. The Marquis is a wealthy, eccentric old widower, connected with the first families of France. His bride is a most bewitching, golden-haired creature,—

"Being somewhat large, and languishing and lazy,
Yet of beauty that would drive you crazy:"

the original of Dudu, in Don Juan, which is a capital portrait of her, even now. She is fifty, and is celebrated as having long held its noble author captive. She moves in the best French society, where she has generally been escorted during late years, by H. L. Bulwer, now English Minister at Madrid."

THE FORGERY OF COIN.—It is the easiest thing in the world to detect a fraud, if it really exists, for we have only to take the specific gravity of the coin by weighing it in air, and in water and dividing the weight in air by its loss of weight in water, when the presence of base metal will be detected. Pure hammered gold has a specific gravity of 19 65-100, and hammered silver has a specific gravity of 10 51-100. Hammered copper has a specific gravity of 8 89-100. This manner of detecting adulteration of gold is not original with us. Archimedes having discovered it *some time ago.*—*Boston Atlas.*

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH IN VERMONT.—Telegraph posts and wires are nearly completed from Troy, N. Y. to Burlington in this state. The expectation is, that operations will commence between these two places by the 20th of the present month. The Telegraph passes from Troy to Bennington, Manchester, Rutland to Burlington, and ultimately it is designed to extend it to Montreal, via St. Albans, we believe.—*Caledonian (St. Johnsbury) Vt.*

☞One of the editors of the N. York Courier & Enquirer writing from Washington, says that Mr. Clay came to the capital with the fixed determination to withdraw his name from the Presidential canvass;—and that it is only in consequence of the solicitation of his friends that he has not done so. Mr. Clay, this time, it would seem, then, is wiser than his friends.

From the Illinois Observer.

'Indemnity for the War.'

Are we to give up all claim for indemnity, when even if we insist upon indemnity and take it in territory, we should then fall far short of a fair equivalent for the blood and treasure poured out in the defence of our rights and country's honor? And must we take nothing, because a few abolitionists have taken an open stand against the acquisition of soil upon which slavery might possibly, some time or other, exist? but by no means is it certain or even, in our mind, probable, that it will ever exist in any territory which we shall obtain from Mexico; yet in any event, the right to acquire territory by conquest of arms, in wars between nations, until the more intelligent, more moral present age, has never been called in question. It is territory or nothing—it is territory or national disgrace, for we can obtain no indemnity from any other source. They have by means of the "Wilmot proviso," sought to wring into the approaching presidential canvass a false issue. It was well known if they could make the north fire up on the no-territory doctrine, it would be the means of giving them some importance in the coming election—they would then sail under the "Wilmot and no-territory" flag and thereby rub out their odious identity in name, the name of abolitionism—a name not even respected by either whig or democrat.

What whig or what democrat is there of the North, of the South, of the East, or of the West that will suffer himself to be used, and cheated into the support of such measures, and by such persons? what whig or democrat is there that would consent to quit Mexico and march back our armies, letting all our brilliant victories—all our noble fellow soldiers, who have bravely fell in the unexampled strife of battle—the disabled and the wounded soldiers, and the large expenditure of public treasure—all go for nothing? It is too bad to think there are any such to be found in the land.

From the Ohio Statesman.

State Bank of Indiana.

A published statement of the condition of this bank on the 20th Nov. 1847, shows the capital stock to be $2,082,871, of which nearly the half is owned by the state. The bank owes the state on various accounts $134 200; owes its depositors $555,773; and owes the public on its circulation $3,603,452. The bank has invested in notes and bills, $3,038,798; and in state bonds and notes, bearing interest, $373,555. Its specie is $1,083,979. Experience has shown how little confidence is to be placed in the statements of bankers, but admitting this one to be true, it presents a curious state of affairs.

The bank owes to the state, for the school fund and on other accounts, one hundred and thirty four thousand dollars. This amount belonging to the State, remains with the bank in the nature of a deposit and of course it bears no interest. It appears that the state also owes the bank a large amount but interest is paid on the whole debt, no deduction is made on account of funds of the state in the hands of the bank. The profit is all to the bank, the loss is all to the state. No unprejudiced mind would hesitate to decide that the bank should pay interest to the state on these funds deposited. But the case of the public is the same as that of the state; the bank owes to individuals upwards of half a million, upon which it pays no interest; individuals owe the bank upwards of three millions, upon all of which full interest is exacted. The injustice is apparent. It is not so in other countries. In Scotland the banks pay interest on all deposits they receive. But in Scotland, the business of dealing in moneys and credits is not monopolized by a few as it is in this country. There this trade, like others, is open to the competition of all, and those who embark in it are subjected to the same liabilities as in other trades. Competition and a nearer approach to equal rights have created a better system, rendering greater justice to the commercial public.

But in this country the banks are created by special act, and then endowed with such extraordinary privileges that it is nearly impossible for an individual to compete with them in the business of dealing in moneys and exchanges, receiving deposits, &c.

In the case before us, the bank has borrowed from the public upwards of three and a half millions of dollars by means of the special privilege it enjoys to coin its own credits. Its property, its stock in trade, is increased to this amount, but upon this law it pays no interest. Any other body, an individual or the state, when borrowing money, must pay interest upon every cent of it. Individuals cannot compete with corporations in doing a legitimate banking business, so long as these last have the dangerous power of issuing paper money. Hence depositors are forced to go to the banks, although these last refuse unjustly to pay any interest upon deposits. In the case before us, the bank receives from the public the use of another half million on this account. This bank enjoys therefore the use of more than four millions of dollars in addition to its own capital; and the only thing it does for the state in return, is to loan its money on interest, while the state loans the bank money without interest.

☞The editor of the Indiana Sentinel has recovered from the small pox.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.—The editors of the New York Herald have seen private letters from California, dated Monterey, October 9. The U. S. vessels there at that date were the flag-ship Independence, Cyane, Preble, Warren, Southampton, and Erie, and a large American merchant ship, a prize to the Portsmouth.

The Independence, Cyane, and Southampton were to sail about the 15th, to join the Congress, Portsmouth, and Dale, which vessels had sailed a few days previously, on a cruise of observation on the coast of Sonora, or Western Mexico.

This combined force will immediately commence offensive operations, and, after taking Mazatlan, Guymas, Acapulco, San Blas, and other ports, will establish and enforce a strict blockade of the whole coast. Accounts have been received, by the way of Vera Cruz, of the capture of Mazatlan and Guymas.

The Preble was to sail the following day, the 10th, for Panama. Commander Hull would go in the Preble, which, after landing her passengers at Panama, would await there the arrival of Commodore Ap Catesby Jones, who is now on his way across the isthmus to take command of the Pacific squadron.

The store-ship Erie was to sail for the United States about the 12th, with Lieut. J. Watson, commanding. The Erie will bring home all the invalids of the squadron.

The Lexington, store ship, was at La Paz, co-operating with the army in the transportation of troops, stores, &c.

A CARD.

TO THE CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD.

It is known to the most of our citizens that the Rev. S. S. BALL, a member of the colored Baptist Association of Illinois, was appointed last fall by said association, an agent to go to the Republic of Liberia. Accordingly, on the 22d December, under the auspicies of a committee of said association, he left St. Louis, with a view to embark on board of a packet which was to sail from New Orleans on the 1st of January for Liberia.

In consequence of the river being obstructed with ice, he was unable to proceed to New Orleans in time to take the packet, and accordingly, he returned to this city. It still contemplated for him to go to Liberia in the spring.

Those who have so generously contributed to the enterprise, are notified that Mr. B. has deposited the collections made for him, with the treasurer of the Colonization Society in this city, and those who I had any agency in procuring donations from, may expect the same to be refunded as soon as it is definitely determined or decided that he will not go on the contemplated mission. Should he go, of course he will draw the funds thus deposited. THOS. LEWIS.

☞An address will be delivered on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., in the 1st Presbyterian Church, by Mr. G. L. CRANMER, on the true greatness and moral grandeur of man's character.

Sons of Temperance.

Sangamon Division, No. 20, and Friendship Division, No. 39, will hold a public celebration, on the next anniversary of Washington's birth day, (Feb. 22,) in the 1st Presbyterian church.

The oration will be delivered by Brother WM. I. FERGUSON, of Sangamon Division, No. 20.

Brothers of neighboring Divisions, and all members of the order are invited to join in the exercises. The public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chm'n. Com. for
Sangamon Division, No. 20.
NOAH DIVELBISS, Chm'n. Com. for
Feb 11. Friendship Division, No. 39.

☞Since the WONDERFUL SUCCESS of Dr. STORM'S SCOTCH COUGH CANDY has become the common theme, several preparations of Sugar or "Tarter Emetic" have been offered to the public as "Cough Candy."—The INJURIOUS tendency of this MINERAL EXPECTORANT is too well known; to need our caution against its use, in diseases of the breast and lungs.

The public is assured that the ingredients of Doctor Storm's SCOTCH COUGH CANDY are purely vegetable, and that it will not injure the most delicate constitution. It may be used by children as well as adults. Full directions for use accompany each package.

Messrs. J. H. BARNARD & BRO., wholesale Druggists, No. 140, Main street, St. Louis, Mo., will supply all country dealers, and agents generally.

PRICE, one dime per package, three for twenty-five cents, one dollar per dozen.

The only authorized agents at Springfield, are C. F. Hughes, Birchall & Owen, and P. C. Canedy; at Petersburg, Brown & Bro.; at Virginia, C. H. Oliver.

☞To avoid counterfeits, enquire for Dr. STORM'S SCOTCH COUGH CANDY, prepared by Hamilton Wade, St. Louis, whose written signature is on the wrapper.
Feb 11.

The Markets.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 18.

Pork, $1 50a$2; Bacon, 5ca6c.; Lard, 5c.; Beef, $2—on hoof; Butter, 12½c.; Eggs, 5c.; Beeswax, 22c.; Flour $5; Wheat, 6c.; Corn, 15c.; Cornmeal, 25c.; Oats, 15c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—Wheat—We quote spring and inferior fall, 60a65c; ordinary and mixed, 68a70c; fair, 72a75c; good, 78a80c; prime, 82a83c; strictly choice, 85c. Corn, 23a25c. Pork—Nothing of importance transpired yesterday. The only sale that took place was of 25 bbls primo from landing at $5 75 per bbl. Lard; 5½a5¾. Flour—Country brands, $4a4 12½.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Flour—Sales of Ohio at $4 75a$4 80. Corn—680 sacks pure white sold at 53c.—There is but little on the levee, and holders are asking 53c for a prime article. Oats—small sales at 45. Pork—Mess retailing at $8 75a$9 87½, and Prime at $8 25.—Bacon—35 casks old sides sold at 3½c, and 25 new at 4¼, Shoulders retailing at 3¼a3½c. Lard—Sales 75 bbls inferior and 29 Grease at 4¼c round, 72 inferior at 5½c, 60 tierces Prime at 6¼c, and 250 bbls in two lots at 6½a6¾.

MARRIED.—At Elgin, in Kane county, Ill., on the 20th ult., by Rev. A. J. JOSLIN, Mr. D. S. WILCOX, to Miss SARAH N. BALLARD, all of Elgin.

TO MILLERS.—PRICES OF BOLTING CLOTHS REDUCED.—Three dollars per yard for No. 9 (40 inches wide) a gradual reduction down to one dollar and seventy-five cents for No. 1. It can be sent by mail at the same rate of postage as letters, to wit: Ten cents per ounce for 300 miles, or twenty cents per ounce for all distances beyond. It weighs about one and a quarter ounce per yard.

A constant supply of Mill Stones, Spindles, Screws, Fan Mills and Screen Wire, Portable Mills of different kinds, Plaster, &c. &c.

No. 217 North Main Street, next square above Missouri Hotel, St. Louis. G. & C. TODD.
February 19, 1848.—2m.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING.

THE subscriber has taken a shop on the north side of the public square, next door east of Mr F. Clinton's store, where he carries on the above business in all its branches. Having an excellent stock of leather and other material on hand, and good workmen engaged, he will furnish the best article of gentlemen's and ladies' boots and shoes, of every variety of fashion, and such as cannot fail to give satisfaction. He will satisfy those who purchase his work, that they will obtain a good article, and that his work will so far exceed that of the imported, for beauty and service, that they will find it to their interest to continue to give him their patronage. And he will assure the public, that if industry, good articles in his line, can give him some claims for patronage, no exertion on his part shall be lacking to secure it.

☞I will take measure for Ladies' Boot and Shoes at their residences, if desired.
Feb 4—1y JAS. GORMLEY.

ESTATE of JOHN PERRYMAN, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of John Perryman, deceased, late of Shelby county, Illinois, to present the same for adjustment, before the Court of Probate, at his his office, in Shelbyville, in said county, on the first Monday in the month of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment.
Feb. 18, 1848.—1w PINCKNEY MOORE, Adm'r.

LIGHT BAY MARE.—Taken up by William Bumber, in New Design Precinct, in Monroe county, a light bay mare, black mane, tail and legs, left hind foot white to the pastern joint, is supposed to be three years old past; appraised to $12, on the 18th of December, 1847.
W. W. OMELVENY, Cl'k.

SORREL STUD COLT.—Taken up by Samuel Terpening in township 12 north, 1 west, a light sorrel stud colt, one year old last spring, the right hind foot white, some white in the flank, a few white hairs in the forehead, good size, in poor condition; appraised to $—, on December 11, 1847.
D. McNEIL, Cl'k.

IRON GREY HORSE.—Taken up by Daniel Star, in Moredock Precinct, Monroe county, an iron grey horse, about four years old, fourteen and a half hands high; appraised to $22, January 22, 1848.
W. W. OMELVENY, Cl'k.

IRON GREY HORSE COLT.—Taken up by Joshua Coffer, in Rayoatt Precinct, Monroe county, an iron grey horse colt, both fore feet white to the knees, right hind foot white, blaze face, one year old last spring; appraised to $7 50, January 31st, 1848.
W. W. OMELVENY, Cl'k.

A BAY STUD COLT.—Taken up by Robert Dickey, Eagle Precinct, Monroe county, one bay stud colt, three years old next spring, star and snip in the face, is fourteen hands high, left hind foot white; appraised to $15, January 29, 1848.
W. W. OMELVENY, Cl'k.

A BLIND SORREL HORSE.—Taken up by George Frick, in Prairie du Long Precinct, Monroe county, a blind sorrel horse, eight years old, fourteen hands high, star and snip in the face, some saddle marks—the most on the side; appraised to $5, December 31st, 1847.
W. W. OMELVENY, Cl'k.

SORREL MARE.—Taken up by George Klaasshutt, in Eagle Precinct, Monroe county, a sorrel mare, bald face, white feet; has some scattering white hairs on the rump, supposed to be eight years old; appraised to $30, January 15th, 1848.
W. W. OMELVENY, Cl'k.

Estray Notices.

TWO ESTRAY COLTS.—Taken up by David A. Alkire, in the Sugar Grove, Menard county, a bright bay colt, a star in the forehead, left hind foot white, supposed to be one-year old last spring; appraised to $20. Also one strawberry roan colt, a blaze face, one year old last spring; appraised to $16, on 28th January, 1848.
R. C. SCOTT, Cl'k.

SORREL HORSE.—Taken up by Thomas Smith, in Bond county, one sorrel horse, four years old past, star in the face, white specks on the belly, some white on the left arm, some white on the inside of the left hind foot, light mane, marked with the saddle, fourteen hands high; appraised to $30, November 19, 1847.
E. GASKINS, Cl'k.

THREE ESTRAYS.—Taken up by John Carson, in Bond county, a bay mare colt, a white streak in the face, left hind foot white, one year old last spring; appraised to $10. Also, a pale yellow horse colt, one year old last spring, appraised to $10. Also a bay mare colt, one year old last spring; appraised to $8, December 17, 1847.
E. GASKINS, Cl'k.

BAY MARE.—Taken up by Robert McGary, near the Clear Lake, seven miles east of Springfield, Sangamon county, a bay mare; some white hairs in the forehead, near fore foot and right hind foot white up near the pastern joint, shod before, about fifteen hands high, about fifteen years old; appraised to $12 50, Feb. 5th, 1848.
N. W. MATHENY, Cl'k.

SORREL FILLEY.—Taken up by Lawrence Dry, in Du Quoin District, Perry county, a sorrel filley, supposed to be two years old last spring, is about fourteen hands high; appraised to $20, on the 26th of January, 1848.
C. L. STARBUCK, Cl'k.

BAY FILLEY.—Taken up William Wood, two miles north-west of Martinville, Clark county, one bay filley, one year old last spring, black mane and tail, left hind foot white to the pastern joint; appraised to $8, January 29, 1848.
DARIUS PHILLIPS, Cl'k.

DUN STUD COLT.—Taken up by Andrew D. Noble, in township 14 north, 6 west, Mercer county, one dun stud colt, a list on the back, black mane, tail and legs, star in the forehead, about fifteen hands and one inch high, rather light built, supposed to be three years old next spring; appraised to $30, January 24, 1848.
ALBERT P. TAYLOR, Cl'k.

GREY MARE & BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Daniel Chasteen, five miles south of Carmi, White county, a grey mare, about three years old, fourteen and a half hands high, small star and snip in the face, a common size, has a bell on, branded on the left buttock with the letter R. Also a bay filley, branded on the left shoulder with the letter R; appraised to $39, Nov. 13th, 1847.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Cl'k.

SORREL HORSE.—Taken up by Rebecca Vanover, in Prairie township, White county, a sorrel horse, supposed to be twelve years old, fourteen hands and one inch high; appraised to $16, November 20th, 1847.
ISAAC MITCHELL, Cl'k.

RED SORREL MARE.—Taken up by Samuel B. Evans, in Sugar Grove Precinct, Logan county, a red sorrel mare, bald face, right hind foot white, has a small white spot on the left fore leg, is blind in the left eye, is thirteen years old next spring; appraised to $10.
WM. STALLINGS, Cl'k.

SORREL FILLEY.—Taken up by Josiah C. Harvy, eight miles west of Carrollton, Greene county, one sorrel filley, supposed to be three years old, fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, small blaze in the face, light mane and tail; appraised to $25, on December 25, 1847.
F. P. VEDDER, Cl'k.

ROAN FILLEY.—Taken up by Wm. Carlin, one mile west of Apple Creek Mills, Greene county, a roan filley, supposed to be two years old last spring, right hind foot white; appraised to $20, on the 11th, January, 1848.
F. P. VEDDER, Cl'k.

THREE ESTRAYS.—Taken up by Freeman Martin, in Jefferson Precinct, Ogle county, one roan horse colt, two years old past, about fourteen hands high; appraised to $30. Also a bay horse colt, black mane and tail, about fourteen hands high; appraised to $20. Also a sorrel horse colt, a star in the forehead, one hind foot white; appraised to $30, December 8th, 1847.
R. CHANEY, Cl'k.

BROWN MARE COLT.—Taken up by Athol Furguson, in Jefferson Precinct, Ogle county, one brown mare colt, star in the forehead, white stripe in the face, left hind foot white, supposed to about two years old; appraised to $30, December 16th, 1847.
R. CHANEY, Cl'k.

GREY MARE COLT.—Taken up by Peter Smith, in Brooklyn Precinct, in Ogle county, one dark iron grey mare colt, two years old last spring, a few white hairs in the forehead, about the midling size; appraised to $30, December 25th, 1847.
R. CHANEY, Cl'k.

TWO HORSES.—Taken up by Uriah B. Sloan, one and a half miles south of Waterford, a sorrel horse, has a blaze in the face, the right fore foot white up to the pastern joint, and has a scar on the left shoulder, two curls in the forehead, some white hairs on the left hip, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be three years old; appraised to $40. Also a mare, is two years old past, small star in the forehead, white around part of the left fore foot, black mane, tail and legs, about fourteen hands high; appraised to $35, Jan. 23, 1848.
F. J. PORTER, Cl'k.

FOUR ESTRAYS.—Taken up by John C. Nieman, six miles north-east of Staunton, in Macoupin county, a sorrel filley, three years old last spring, white in the forehead, white spot on the nose, hind feet white above the pasterns; appraised to $30. Also one dark bay or brown filley, three years old next spring, star in the forehead; appraised to $30. Also a dark bay mare, two years old last spring, hind feet white, star in the forehead; appraised to $25. Also one dark bay mare, is two years old, small blaze in the face, white ring around the left fore leg—between the hoof and the pastern joint; appraised to $25, on the 6th day of December, 1847.
J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Alfred Davis, one and a half miles north-west of Woodburn, in Macoupin county, a bay filley, two years old last spring, blaze face, right hind foot white; appraised to $20, Dec. 18, 1847.
J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

BRIGHT BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Jefferson Adams, seven miles west of Carlinville, in Macoupin county, a bright bay filley, about sixteen hands high; appraised to $50, on the 17th day of December, 1847.
J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

DARK BAY FILLEY.—Taken up by Isaac Redman, one mile south-east of Woodburn, Macoupin county, a dark bay filley, supposed to be three years old next spring, both hind feet white, star in the face, some white on the under lip; appraised to $25, January 12, 1848.
J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

SORREL HORSE COLT & ROAN FILLEY.—Taken up by H. J. Ferguson, three miles and a quarter south-east of Staunton, Macoupin county, a sorrel horse colt, two years old last spring, left hind foot white, small star in the face, appraised to $20. Also one roan filley, two years old last spring, hind feet and right fore foot white; appraised to $16, on the 5th day of January, 1848.
J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

LIGHT IRON GREY MARE.—Taken up by Solomon Pruitt, twelve miles south-west of Carlinville, in Macoupin county, a light iron grey mare, few flea bitten specks on the rump, dark mane and tail, has lost the right corner tooth out of the lower jaw, two small lumps on the back, about fifteen hands high, is supposed to be eight years old; appraised to $30, January 19th, 1848.
J. A. CHESNUT, Cl'k.

SORREL HORSE.—Taken up Wm. Sutherland, on La Motte Prairie, in Palestine Precinct, Crawford county, a sorrel horse, about fourteen and a half hands high, small star in the forehead, supposed to be five years old next spring; appraised to $20, December 31st, 1847.
J. H. STEEL, Cl'k.

BAY MARE.—Taken up by Harrison H. Boyard, four miles and a half north of Palestine, on La Motte Prairie, Crawford county, a bay mare, is supposed to be twelve or fifteen years old, about fifteen hands high, the right fore foot and hind feet white to the pasterns, star in the forehead, snip on the nose, two small white spots on the hind part of the right thigh, small white on the left flank, two small white spots on the left side of the tail bone, has the spavin in the left hind leg; appraised to $20, on the 31st day of December, 1847.
J. H. STEEL, Cl'k.

LIGHT BAY MARE.—Taken up by R. H. Morgan, in township seven south, range two west, in Cox's Prairie, Jackson county, one light bay mare, black mane and tail, three years old past, about fourteen and a half hands high; appraised to $20, January 10th, 1848.
B. KEITH, Cl'k.

BRIGHT BAY MARE.—Taken up by Allen Young, in township 9 south, range 1 west, Jackson county, a bright bay mare, is supposed to be three years old next spring, about fourteen hands high, bare face, hind feet white, right fore foot white; appraised to $30, January 17, 1848.
B. KEITH, Cl'k.

BLACK MARE.—Taken up by Armon Myears, township 9 south, range 1 west, Jackson county, a black mare, small star in the forehead, about fourteen hands high, about five years old next spring; appraised to $30. Also a black horse colt, supposed to be two years old next spring, about twelve or thirteen hands high, a star in his face, right hind foot white; appraised to $35, on 17th day of January, 1848.
B. KEITH, Cl'k.

ONE BAY MARE.—Taken up by Richard Willison, on La Motte Prairie, Palestine Precinct, in Crawford county, a bay mare supposed to be ten years old, about fourteen hands high, some white hairs in the forehead, some saddle marks; appraised to $15, January 8, 1848.
J. H. STEEL, Cl'k.

TWO BAY MARES & ONE COLT.—Taken up by Patrick Morgan, Monroe county, a bay mare about four years old, fourteen hands high, a blaze in the forehead, right hind foot white; appraised to $10. Also a bay colt, two years old, a star in the forehead, blind in the eye; appraised to $10. Also, a dark bay mare, fourteen hands high, snip on the nose, a few white hairs in the forehead, four years old; appraised to $15, January 4th, 1848.
W. W. OMELVENY Cl'k.

State of Illinois—Sangamon County.
Of the March Term of the Circuit Court of said County, for 1848.
Mary Miller, for the use of John T. Wickoff,
vs
Peyton Foster, Sally Foster—late Sally Miller, William Foster, Peyton Foster, Jr., Leonard Foster, Sarah M. Foster, William Roach, Elizabeth Roach—late Elizabeth Foster, George Organ, Polly Organ—late Polly Foster, Henry Miller, John Oliver and Peggy Oliver—late Peggy Miller.

AFFIDAVIT having been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, for the county and state aforesaid, that Henry Miller, John Oliver and Peggy Oliver—late Peggy Miller, are not residents of the state of Illinois, notice is given to the said Henry Miller, John Oliver and Peggy Oliver, that a writ is pending in the circuit court, in and for the county and state aforesaid, on the chancery side thereof, wherein Mary Miller, for the use of John T. Wickoff, is complainant, and you and others are defendants; that a subpœna in chancery has been issued in said cause, returnable on the first day of the next term of said court, to be holden at Springfield, on the third Monday of the month of March next, A. D., 1848; at which time and place you are required to appear and demur, plead or answer said bill in chancery, or the same will be taken as confessed against you, and the matters and things therein contained decreed accordingly.
J. CALHOUN, Cl'k.
S. W. ROBBINS, Compl't's Att'y.
Feb. 4.—1848.—4w

Petition to sell Real Estate.

TO William B. Short, Maria Short, late widow of James W. Estil, deceased, and Mary Ann Estil, infant child of said James W. Estil, deceased, and all others interested.

You will please take notice, that I shall, at the next term of the Menard circuit court, to be holden at Petersburg, on the first Monday of May, 1848, present a petition to said court, praying an order thereof, to sell the north half of the east half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two, in township nineteen north, range six west, containing forty acres. Also the north-west quarter of the north-east quarter of the same section, (32) township, (19) and range, (6) containing forty acres.—Also the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section six, township eighteen, range six west, containing thirty-eight acres and 27-100ths of an acre. Also sections numbered one, two, three and four, in block number one, in Bennett's addition to Petersburg. Also the undivided half of lots numbered one, two, three and four, in block number six, in Bennett's addition to Petersburg, or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy the debts allowed and adjudged against said estate; when and where you may appear, if you see cause, and show reason, if any you have, why said petition should not be granted. COLEMAN SMOOT,
Feb. 4, 1848—4w Adm'r.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Clarkson F. Brooks, Administrator of the Estate of Davin Brooks, Dec'd,
vs.
Samuel Dement, Phebe Dement, Hannah Brooks, John Brooks and Cornelia Brooks.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above parties and all others concerned that I will make application at the next term of the Logan Circuit Court, commencing on the 25th day of April, for an order of said Court, to sell the real estate of said Davin Brooks, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debts of said estate, the personal property having proved insufficient.
CLARKSON F. BROOKS,
Adm'r, of Davin Brooks, Dec'd.
Jan. 11, 1848.—4w

In the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware.
For Sussex County, September Term, A. D., 1847.
John Roads.
vs
James Marsh and Mary his wife, Barton Stockley and Ellen his wife, Eliza Roads, William Roads, Rufus Roads, Hinman Roads and Mary Ann Roads.
PETITION FOR PARTITION, PETITION FILED AUG. 3, 1847.

AND now to wit, this twenty-fifth day of September, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, it appearing to the court that summons to appear and show cause why partition of the premises, in said petition mentioned, should not be made according to the prayer of said petitioner, directed to the said defendants, hath been regularly issued, but that the said William Roads, Rufus Roads, Hinman Roads and Mary Ann Roads, defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered upon such process, within such time and in such manner, according to the rules of this court, as the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served. And on motion of Elisha D. Cullen, esquire, solicitor for petitioner, and affidavit being made to the satisfaction of this court, that the said last mentioned defendants reside out of this state, it is ordered by the chancellor, that the said William Roads, Rufus Roads, Hinman Roads and Mary Ann Roads, do appear in this court on the fourteenth day of March, A. D., 1848, and show cause, if any they have, why partition of the premises in said petition mentioned should not be made according to the prayer of said petition. And it is further ordered by the chancellor, that a copy of this order shall, within three months, be inserted in the Illinois State Register, a newspaper published in Springfield, Illinois, and shall be continued in the said newspaper, for the space of six weeks next after its first publication; and that a copy of the said order shall, within thirty days, be posted up in the office of the Register of the Court of Chancery, for Sussex county, and at the court house door, at Georgetown, for said county.

SUSSEX COUNTY, ss.—I do certify that the above is truly copied from the record. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said court, at Georgetown, this tenth day of November, 1847. J. D. RODNEY,
Jan 28—8w Reg. C. C.

ESTATE of RICHARD MURPHY, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the sixth day of March next, I shall attend before the probate justice of the peace of De Witt county, at his office, in Clinton, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Richard Murphy, dec'd., late of said county, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate, are also notified to make payment to the undersigned, without delay.
Jan. 21, 1848. SARAH MURPHY, Adm'x.

ESTATE of JESSE MILLER, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the third day of April next, I shall attend before the probate justice of the peace of Menard county, Illinois, at his office, in Petersburg, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Jesse Miller, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment.—All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
Jan 26—1w PETER ELMORE, Adm'r.

ESTATE of C. B. ALTIG, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the third day of April next, I shall attend before the probate justice of the peace of Menard county, Illinois, at his office, in Petersburg, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of C. B. Altig, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants, are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
Jan 28—1w PETER ELMORE, Adm'r.

ESTATE of CHENEY SPEAR, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the sixth day of March next, we shall attend before the probate justice of the peace of Menard county, Illinois, at his office, in Petersburg, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of Cheney Spear, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
D. SPEAR, } Adm'rs.
Jan 28—1w C. M. BALLARD, }

ESTATE of EPHRIAM COOPER, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given that I have taken out letters of administration on the estate of Ephriam Cooper, deceased, late of Christian county. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same to me of the Probate's office of Christian county, on the first Monday of March next, for adjustment. Persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment.
J. D. NELMS, } Adm'rs.
Jan 28—1w* SARAH COOPER, }

ESTATE of ELIAS CARR, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Elias Carr, deceased, late of Shelby county, Illinois, to present the same for adjustment, before the court of Probate, at his office, in Shelbyville, in said county, on the first Monday in the month of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are also requested to make immediate payment.
NANCY ANN CARR, Adm'trx.
Jan 28—1w* JOHN L. CORBIN, Adm'r.

PETITION TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Charles R. Welles, Administrator of David Prickett, de'd.
vs
Charlotte Prickett, widow, and Christiana Prickett, Thomas Prickett, Gibson Prickett and Hannah Prickett, heirs of said David Prickett.

NOTICE is hereby given to said Charlotte Prickett, Christiana Prickett, Thomas Prickett, Gibson Prickett, Hannah Prickett, and all other persons interested, that I shall apply to the circuit court of Sangamon county, state of Illinois, to be holden in the city of Springfield, on the third Monday of March next, for an order of said court to sell the real estate of which the said David Prickett died seized, to pay the debts of said deceased, the personal property being insufficient for the same.
CHARLES R. WELLES,
Feb. 4—1847. Adm'r.

ESTATE of JOHN DONOVAN, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of May next, I shall attend before the probate justice of the peace of Logan county, Illinois, at his office in Camden, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of John Donovan, late of said county, deceased, when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
Feb 4—1w* JOHN P. CLARK, Adm'r.

ESTATE of A. C. TRENT, Dec'd.—Public notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of March next, I shall attend before the Probate Justice of the Peace of Menard county, Illinois, at his office, in Petersburgh, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the estate of A. C. Trent, late of said county, deceased; when and where all claimants are required to present their demands for adjustment. All persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
Feb 11—1w* ALEX. TRENT, Adm'r.

DOCTOR A. G. HENRY

HAS returned to Springfield, with the intention of devoting the remainder of his life exclusively to his profession. He can be found, for the present, either at BIRCHALL & OWEN'S Drug Store, or at the residence of Mr. SEPTIMUS LEVERING. feb 11—1y

ZANTE CURRANTS—Fresh, and for sale by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT,

AT HEAD QUARTERS.

CONDELL, JONES & CO. would inform their numerous customers that they have already received and opened a handsome assortment of New Fall and Winter Goods, direct from the Eastern cities, and will be receiving large additions to their stock for some time to come.

Their supply this fall will form a larger and more complete assortment of dry goods, boots, shoes, caps, &c., than is usually found in any western store, and although customary to add a long list of articles received—it is now so well known that they keep all the latest styles and varieties of goods, that it may be omitted.

Having spent more time and money at the east in laying in the present stock than any former one, they have succeeded in getting bargains where others could not, and therefore can and will offer greater inducements to purchasers.

They respectfully invite *all* to call and see if their goods are not *good enough* and *cheap enough* to recommend themselves without any further advertisement.
Springfield, Sept. 24—tf.

JAMES L. LAMB,

HAS received, direct from the eastern cities, a large and desirable stock of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the Fall and Winter business; to which he respectfully invites the attention of his old customers, and the trading community generally. He would merely intimate to those who wish to purchase *good goods* at fair rates, that they might do worse than to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. As he is determined to operate upon the principle of "*small profits and quick sales*," he thinks he can hold out as great inducements to purchase as any establishment in the city. Oct 22

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

S. M. TINSLEY & CO. are now receiving the largest and best stock of Fall and Winter Goods that will be offered here this season; which have been carefully selected by one of the firm in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore; among which are many styles of goods not to be found in other stores here, viz:

A large variety of alpaccas, plain, plaid, and striped.
A great variety of mouslin de lains and cashmere de coss, and many other kinds of goods for ladies' dresses; also, a great variety of ginghams and calicoes.
A good assortment of silk goods and trimmings.
A superior stock of linseys, jeans, satinets, cassimeres, and cloths, cloakings and linines.
A large assortment of bleached and brown muslins, checks, tickings, bagging, osnaburg, &c., &c.
A good supply of over-coatings and made over-coats, with every article in the Dry Good Line.
Also, the largest and best Stock of CAPS, HATS, and BONNETS, in the market, very cheap.
Also, a Full Stock of BOOTS and SHOES.
Also, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c., &c.
Constituting the largest and best assortment of goods in the market; which will be sold by the piece, or otherwise, cheaper than usual. S. M. T. & CO.
N. B. We will purchase all kinds of Produce.
Springfield, Oct. 1, 1847. S. M. T. & CO.

"GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered and rolled;
Heavy to get and light to hold;
Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold,
Lent and borrow'd, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugg'd by the old
To the very verge of the church-yard mould."

I am always prepared to receive gold in exchange for clothing, on the most favorable terms, and hard money men who are afraid to keep their bank rags on hand, may rely on having as good bargains for them as for gold. I have several thousand dollars worth of winter clothing on hand, which I am determined to sell before Christmas, and will now give

GREAT BARGAINS.

Our stock of ready made clothing—shirts, flannels, cravats, handkerchiefs, suspenders, &c., &c., is very large and well assorted, and of warranted *workmanship*, being made up under our own inspection. Those wishing to purchase are invited to call. An examination of our stock and prices will show purchasers that it is generally to their interest to buy of us ready made, rather than to buy cloth and have their garments made up.
Nov. 19th, 1847. E. R. WILEY.

New Stock of Groceries.

J. M. BURKHARDT, south side of the public square, keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Fresh Groceries, embracing the following:

Salt, sugar, coffee, tea, candles, molasses, mackerel, codfish, rice, tar, tobacco, cigars, soap, vinegar, &c.

Also, Nails, glass, axes, buckets, shot, lead, coffee-mills, curry-combs, brushes, bed cords, coil rope, brimstone, flour sulphur, raisins, almonds, cinnamon, cloves, mustard, chocolate, ginger, mace, salts, starch, ground cinnamon and pepper, camphor, sporting powder, sweet oil, turpentine, sheet and ounce pins, needles, fish hooks and lines, slates and pencils, plain and fluted thimbles, grain scythes, grass scythes and sneeds, scythe stones, clothes pins, Rodgers' pen knives, table and tea spoons, thimbles, combs, blacking, percussion caps, bay forks, shoe and saddle tacks, castings, crockery ware, tin ware, brooms, writing paper, ink, wines and liquors, &c.

ALSO, A FEW ARTICLES OF DRY GOODS.

Such as calicoes, brown and bleached domestics, apron checks, ginghams, handkerchiefs, drillings, cottonade bed-ticking, &c.

The above articles will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce. nov. 5.

W. P. GRIMSLEY & CO.

HAVE received their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, embracing every variety in the Dry Goods line, together with boots, shoes, hats, caps, and every thing else necessary for the comfort and adornment of the *genus homo*. It is almost useless to say that they will sell *cheap*. They have always offered their goods at the lowest "living price," and their friends and customers may rest assured that they can buy as cheap at GRIMSLEY's as at any other house in Springfield. Give them a call at the old stand,
No. 1, South-West corner of the Square.
Oct. 15.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

LITTLE & HINKLE.
(At the old stand of T. S. Little, South side of the Square.)

HAVE Just received a new and extensive supply of Fashionable CLOTHING, suitable for the season, embracing every variety of Coats, Sacks, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, Stocks, Handkerchief's, &c., and almost every article usually found in a Furnishing Store—all of the latest patterns and newest styles, which will be sold extremely low for cash.

☞They have also received a few pieces of superior Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, &c., which they will make up to order, in the most fashionable style and durable manner. Give us a call.
Springfield, June 11.

A SPECIAL invitation to Farmers' Wives and Daughters.—LAVELY & STOUT will give you the highest market price for fresh Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Lard, Socks, Janes, Linseys, Beeswax, or any other article of your trade you may bring to town—at their store, on the west side of the square—where they have a FRESH lot, and good assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, as well as a few *Dry Goods.* oct. 29.

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.—Just received 100 cases of the best quality, selected from the manufacturer, including finest city made work for gentleman and ladies, men and boy's calf, kip and grain, of all qualities, ranging from small patterns to those of terrific size and weight, for sale on best terms.
nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

BOOTS & SHOES, of all kinds, suitable for every thing of the human kind, that walks; for sale at the lowest prices, by
oct 8 B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SHIRTS, bosoms, collars, stocks, cravats, hdkfs, suspenders, flannel shirts and drawers, lamb's wool and merino do. do., and a variety of other articles of gentlemen's wear, at [june 4] WILEY'S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS.—Superior French, English, German and American broad cloths, London and French cassimers and vestings, a rich and elegant assortment, direct from the importers, for sale.
nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SASINETS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans—All of which we wo'nt be undersold in.
dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

J. G. BAGLEY'S premium gold diamond pointed pens; best quality, for sale at
Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO'S.

STEEL Bags and purse clasps, steel beads, rings and tassels, for sale by
Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

SAW MILL.—Messrs. WOOD & HILL having purchased the steam saw mill, situated on the north side of the city, formerly owned by A. G. Herndon, and having made many repairs thereon, are now prepared to saw any quantity of lumber on the most reasonable terms.

Every body, roll on your logs, a fair price will be given for them. [Dec. 3, '47.—4w

NEW STYLE BONNETS, for ladies, misses and children; also, fashionable hats and caps, for men and boys, in general variety, at the store of
june 4 B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

DR. F. KUCHLER, formerly at Dr. Gray's house, and Dr. D. CYRIAX, lately from Baltimore, German Homeopathic Physicians, announce to the inhabitants of Springfield and surrounding country, that they have formed a copartnership, and offer their services in all kinds of acute and chronic diseases.

Office at the residence at the house recently occupied by Colonel Taylor. [Jan 7, 1848.

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Just received a large assortment direct from Boston, selected with care, including over coats of all quality and sizes, Boston wrappers, fine cloth sacks, and dress coats and pants, together with a superior lot of heavy coatings, including Beaver and Pilot cloths, English fearlings and blue blanketing, for sale by
nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER, & CO.

D. E. Ruckle, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker.

AT the old stand, south of the Post-office, continues to keep on hand, and make to order, all kinds of CABINET FURNITURE, of good workmanship and of the best materials. Coffins of every size and quality constantly on hand, and furnished at any moment. Having been engaged in the east, and for the last nine years in this city, in the undertaking business, he flatters himself that he can attend to the last duties of the dead, in a manner that will give satisfaction to the living. Graves furnished in any of the burying grounds of the city.

CLOTH, cassimere and tweed coats and sacks; heavy sheep's gray and buckskin satinet coats—a prime winter style, very low, at
nov. 19, '47. WILEY'S.

N. O., Havanna, Crushed and Loaf Sugar—just received and for sale cheap by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE, at Springfield, on the 1st day of February, 1848.

☞Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please say they were PUBLISHED. Two cents cost will be added for advertising.

A.
Albin, Willi
Armstrong, John 2
Anderson, William
Archer, William
B.
Brown, Julia A.
Berry, James
Brewster, J. J.
Bateman, Charles
Bearner, Joseph
Baker, Squire
Beall, Thomas
Buchanan, C. B. M. D.
Brackenridge, J. M.
Bennett, Martha Miss.
Bryant, W. W.
Butler, William H.
Burghman, Jacob
Bridges, Moranda
Baldwin, Johnson
Burr, Phebe Mrs.
Brewer, Elizabeth Mrs.
Boyer, John
Brown, Wm. B.
Burns, Thomas
Blevins, Wm.
Bell, Joseph M.
Blew, Amos
C.
Campbell, Wm.
Curver, Felix
Crowel, Martica
Campbell, Derotha M.
Crosby, J. W. "Att'y. at Law."
Cherry, John W.
Clay, James 3
Clay, Christopher
Cook, Francis M.
Chandler, Charles Dr.
Cross, Benjamin
Clinkingbeard, Wm.
Constant, Maria Miss.
Canfield, Mr.
Cooley, J. C.
Carman, Jacob
Constant, Rezin H.
Carter, John
Chapman, Eliza B.
Constant, Isaac
Crowley, George N.
Carter, Edwin
D.
Dryer, John
Drisket, Timothey
Douglass, Thomas
Dillibee, Joseph
Dawson, Linsey 2
Davis, Henry
Davis, James
Darnell, Elizabeth Mrs.
Donely, John
Dunham, Samuel
Dunlap, John
Davenport, Alfred
Dunlap, Thomas
E.
Earnest, Thomas
Evans, Thaddeus
Elder, Mary E. Miss
Elliott, B. W.
Elmere, Francis,
F.
Foster, Davis
Foster, Wm. B.
Funderburk, Jacob
Foulks, Harriett
Firey, Wm.
Fisher, U. E.
Foulks, Wm. L.
Freeman, Samuel S.
Falconer, John
Foster, Hammond
Fears, Wilson F.
Fisher, U. E.
G.
Groves, Adam
Grissom, James
Galloway, James S.
Goldsmith, J. J.
Gibbs, Jesse and James
Grant, Joseph, M. Rev.
Gillett, Ellen Miss
Gardner, Hiram H.
Golliford, John
Grubb & Campbell
Gocom, Wm.
Gibbons, Julia Miss
H.
Hillis, John
Hatchet, James
Hawley, Evelin 2
Hox, Charles
Hixon, Oscar F.
Hewing, Marti
Haines, C.
Hampton, James
Harget, Isaac B.
Hickey, James
Hutton, B. F.
Huglin, Mister 2
Huffman, Wm. H.
Hubbard, J. C.
Hyder, H. H.
Henry, Brice
Haney, James
Henry, Francis
Holtzman, E. Mrs.
Hessy, Thomas
Hanes, John
Harrison, L. P. Miss
Huffman, Jones
Hickinham, M. J.
J.
James, William
Jacobs, A. (Clear creek)
Johnson, W. H. 2
Jones, S. J.
Joy, Benjamin
Jones, E. J.
Judd, Nelson
Johnson, Elizabeth
K.
Kelley, Wm. O.
Kelley, Edmond
Keaves, Lieut. 3
Keller, Wm.
Kendall, Martha J. Miss
L.
Lemmon, Barbary E Mrs.
Lyons, Mary Miss
Logue, Oliver
Lausen, Wm. P.
Laughlin, Wm.
Lud, Mr.
Langwell, Edmond
M.
McMillan, R. B.
McCondy, Robert
Mathews, Harrison
Mathews, Wm.
McCrillis, Lafayette
McKee, John
Miller, Elizabeth Miss
Morgan, Henry or Ferris
Magee, Sally Miss.
Moore, J. L. Rev.
Marshall, T. L. 2
Morrison, John
Mooley, Merdecie
Mason, John
Moore, W. S.
McClelland, L. Miss
McCormick, A. Miss
McGraw, R. H.
N.
Neuman, Henry
O.
Owens, Hosea M.
P.
Paine, John
Petty, John D.
Potts, David
Parker, Annias
Porter, James
Penn, John
Paine, J. T.
Price, Mary Ann
Pickard, Philander 2
Paine, Emily
Pence, N.
Pence, Manoah
Porter, Amelia Miss
R.
Reno, Henry
Richardson, Daniel
Ridale, Abner
Ridgeway, Jane Miss
Ross, Joseph E.
Rogers, Alexander
Rafter, Martin
Robb, Z.
Riddle, Wm H.
Rucker, Alexander
Richardson, Lewis
Rodess Randolph
Rogers, J.
Robinson, David P.
Ristin, Powell
Rickard, John G.
Ridgeway, Mary Miss
Richardson, William
Robinson, J.
S.
Shepherd, Henry
Stoul, Daniel B.
Swallow, J. D.
Suddeth, Lewis
Sayder, George L.
Shinn, R. F. Rev.
Smith, R. J. 2
Scott, Elihu 2
Shield, William
Staines, W. F.
Stokes, Sarah
Smith, John
Swett, E. D.
Smith, Sarah
Smith, John
Sullivan, Patrick
Shepherd, W. F.
Swan, Hurbbut 2
Simpson, R. J.
Scillinger, Philip
Stocklin, George
Simpson, S. C.
Sims, David
T.
Torrence, John
Taylor, Jobe T.
Teelser, David
Thorp, James
Tounser, Eliza A.
Taylor, Terrill
Trumbo, Rebecca, Miss
V.
Vanduser, George W.
Vanalstin, Charles
Vanpatten, Mindert
W.
Watts, Levi P.
Wilcox, Chester
Williams, Edward
Wheeland, Harvey 2
Walker, Ashley
Walker, J. G. 3
Waller, Emory
Walters, David
Wood, Hiram
Williams Biant
Wilbanks, George
Witheron, Bartley H.
Weatherby, Geo.
Webb, Isaac
White, Richard
Williams, Mary Mrs.
Wolf, David
Watson, James
Walls, J.
Woods, Giles W.
Wyatt, John J.
Wolgamott, Hannah
Wynn, Conilla B.
Wilson, Wm.
Whipple, S. M. 3
Y.
Yocom, Eliza

J. R. DILLER,
Feb. 4—3w. *Post Master.*

J. RICHARDSON, M. D.,

GRADUATE of Jefferson Medical College, Phila., attending physician and surgeon to Philadelphia Alms House, and Public Hospital, etc., offers his professional services to the citizens of Springfield and vicinity.

Having devoted much time to the study of Operative Surgery, and having procured the necessary instruments for the most important operations, he will also attend to that branch of his profession whenever called upon.

☞Office at the *American House*, where he may be found at all hours. [Feb. 4—3m.

TURNBULL'S INDIAN WARS—Just received, and for sale, by BIRCHAL & OWEN.
feb 11—1y

FROST'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—Just received, and for sale, by
feb 11—1y BIRCHALL & OWEN.

MONUMENT TO JACKSON—A late publication, for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.
feb 11—1y

UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION, during the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841 and 1842, by Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., commander of the expedition, in five volumes, and an atlas, in fine bindings, for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.
feb 11—1y

BIBLES of every variety and price, for families, for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.
feb 11—1y

ALLISON'S EUROPE—A few copies just received, and for sale by BIRCHALL & OWEN.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!—Cotton and linen rags bought by
[feb 11—1y BIRCHALL & OWEN.

MONTHLY PERIODICALS.—Persons desirous of subscribing for *Godey's Lady's Book*, or the *Youth's Cabinet*, can do so by applying to
feb 11—1y BIRCHALL & OWEN, Agents.
Call and Examine Specimens.

CHEAP CABINET WARE
CAN BE HAD AT THE
Springfield Cabinet Warehouse.
J. HUTCHINSON.

WANTED.—TWENTY TEAMS, to haul logs, for which we will give good wages and constant employment. [Jan 21—4w] HILL & WOOD.

BRING on your Jugs, and have them filled with Sugar house or Plantation Molasses at Everybody's Store
dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand Surveyor's compass and Theodolite, for sale *cheap* for cash, by
C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO.,
dec. 31. West side of the Square.

Attention the Whole!

ALL persons indebted to Dr. E. S. FRAZER are hereby notified that his accounts have been left with Messrs. W. P. GRIMSLEY & Co., to whom all indebted are requested to make immediate payment. [feb 4—4t

Gold Pens! Gold Pens!!

FINE assortment to be found at the old stand of Thos. Alsop south side public square, at the sign of the Watch and Spectacles, from $2 to $2 50—warranted a first rate article. Feb. 4—tf

150 CORDS WOOD WANTED.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 20th March, 1848, at the office of the Secretary of State, for furnishing the state with one hundred and fifty cords of merchantable hickory wood, (no white hickory to be included) to be cut four feet long, and delivered and corded up, at the state house, on or before the first day of November next.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of said wood. H. S. COOLEY,
Feb 4—7w Sec'y. of State.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership in the above business, and are now receiving and opening, at the old stand of M. Doyle, west side of the square, a large and well selected Stock of Goods in their line; among which are—

N. O. sugar,
Boston loaf sugar,
Crushed sugar,
Sugar house molasses,
Plantation molasses,
Java coffee,
Rio coffee,
Laguira coffee,
Imperial tea,
Gunpowder tea,
Hyson tea,
Black tea,
Chocolate,
Sperm candles,
Sterine candles,
Mould candles,
Castile soap,
Windsor soap,
Variegated soap,
Bar soap,
Smyrna figs,
Zante currants,
M. R. raisins,
S. S. almonds,
Candies,
Saleratus,
Nutmegs,
Cinnamon,
Cloves,
Mace,
Ginger,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Mustard,
Ketchup,
Pepper sauce,
Pickles,
Rice,
Indigo,
Madder,
Logwood,
Copperas,
Alum,
Starch,
White lead,
Red lead,
Venitian red,
Spanish brown,
Spanish whiting,
Linseed oil,
Turpentine,
Glass and putty,
Madeira wine,
Old Port wine,
Sherry and Malaga wines,
Cogniac brandy,
Holland gin,
Monongehela whisky,
Rectified whisky,
Cider vinegar,
Tanner's oil,
Cotton yarn, batting,
Choice tobacco,
Havana cigars,
Snuff,
Oysters and clams,
Lobsters,
Mackerel,
Bedcords,
Blacking,
Nails and axes,
Spades and shovels,
Sad irons,
Coffee mills,
Powder, shot, lead,
Queensware,
Tinware,
Wooden ware, &c.

Also, Domestics, drilling, ticking, calicoes, ginghams, flannels, Kentucky jeans, sattinets, tweeds, hdks, thread, buttons, combs, pins, needles, thimbles, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell low for *cash*, or exchange for the products of the country.

WILLIAM LAVELY,
Springfield, Oct. 8, 1847. EBENEZER STOUT.

NEW STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING.

LITTLE & HENKLE, at the Clothing Emporium, are now receiving a large and fine stock of Clothing designed for fall and winter. Great bargains are

TO BE GIVEN

by them in the sale of Overcoats, Dress Coats, Sack Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Stocks, Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Cravats, &c.

☞They have also Cloths and Cassimers of the finest quality, which will be made up in the latest fashion, in the most durable manner, and sold at the lowest prices—the next thing to giving them

AWAY.

☞Cutting and making done to order.
South side public square, No. 5.

HATS and CAPS.

M. McDANIEL would respectfully invite his friends and the public in general to give him a call, at E. Cook's old stand, south side of the public square, where he is constantly manufacturing HATS of all kinds, which will be warranted, as to durability. He has also on hand, a splendid assortment of men's and boy's CAPS. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves.

☞All kinds of furs and deer skins taken in exchange for hats and caps, at market prices.

Dec. 10, '47.—ly.

CABINET FURNITURE.

THE subscribers have on hand and are constantly manufacturing every variety of furniture usually called for: Sofas, Fine Chairs, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Secretaries, Book Cases, Bedsteads, Tables, Work Stands, &c. They have procured a stock of materials that enables them to execute work in the best manner and in the most fashionable and tasteful style.

☞Coffins furnished to order, and lots for sale in the new burying ground.

Jan. 7, 1848. HOUGH & DAVIS.

GROCERIES.

J. BUNN is now receiving, and will constantly keep, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c. His stock embraces, in part, the following:

Prime N. O. Sugar.
Boston loaf and crushed Sugar.
White Hav. Sugar.
N. O. Molasses.
Sugar House Molasses.
Rio, Havana, Laguira, and Java coffee.
Old Port Cabella rice.
Boston saleratus.
Y. H., I. and G. P. teas.
Sperm candles; mould do.
Yellow soap; fancy do.
Castile soap.
Underwood's lemon syrup.
Do mustard.
Do pickles.
Ketchup and Peppersauce.
Starch.
M. R. raisins; Sultana do.
Zante currants.
Fresh preserves.
Lemons.
Boston nails, assorted.
Window glass.
Painted pails.
Brooms; hemp bed cords.
Manilla cordage; indigo.
Madder; logwood.
Camwood; copperas; allum.
Chalk; W. R. cheese.
Ohio rectified whiskey.
H. gin; peach brandy.
N. Y. gin; wine vinegar.
Port wine; Maderia do.
Low price do.; Jam. rum.
Irish whisky.
London porter, in qt. and pt. bottles.
Claret wine; Champagne do.
Muscat do. brandy cherries.
Fruits; principe cigars.
Regalia do. Havana do.
Paste blacking.
Friction matches.
White lead; linseed oil.
Turpentine; copal varnish.
Glue; black lead; lamp bl'k.
Yellow ochre.
Spanish brown; Ven. red.
Red lead; rifle powder.
Shot; bar lead.
Ground allum salt; L. B. do.
Pepper; allspice; nutmegs.
Mace; cloves; cinnamon.
Ground ginger, &c.
Shad; salmon; mackerel.
Herring and Cod fish.
Lard, sperm and tanner's oil, &c.

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE.

He deems it useless to remark how, where, or by whom the Goods were purchased; suffice it to say they are for sale on as good if not better terms than any other house can or will sell.

Springfield, June 4

THOS. LEWIS. W. H. JOHNSON

FAIR PLAY FOUNDRY.
Machine Shop and Pump Factory.

LEWIS & JOHNSON beg to inform the public that they have their new Brick Foundry, *on 7th street, northeast of the Court-house*, in full blast, and are prepared to execute, to order, any article in their line, either of Iron or Brass, at short notice. They have in connection, A MACHINE SHOP, and workmen competent to do all kinds of pattern making, turning, finishing, &c. Also, blacksmithing in general. Customers can rely on having patterns, castings, forging, and finishing, done under the same roof, and in a style not to be surpassed. Business done on the *cash system*, and of course at prices corresponding with the times.

Always on hand, at the lowest prices, wagon and buggy boxes, dog-irons, grate bars, &c.

The highest price paid for old castings, brass, powter, lead, &c. June 4

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

E. T. CABANIS, Daguerreotypist and Portrait Painter, respectfully informs the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, that he is now taking Miniature likenesses in a superior style, and from his long acquaintance with the art of coloring Portraits, he has succeeded in imparting to his Miniatures an equally natural and beautiful color. As he is permanently settled, and an old resident of the place, he solicits encouragement from his old friends and the public generally.

☞ Rooms over Barnes & Biedler's, first door, up stairs. [Oct. 21.—tf.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

THE undersigned have recently established a Lumber Yard on the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets, a few steps south of the Post Office, in Springfield, where they expect to keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of all kinds of lumber. They have now a large lot of the best Alleghany pine, well seasoned, as well as all other kinds of lumber used in building, &c.

Wanted to purchase 100,000 feet walnut and oak lumber, for which they will pay the cash.

dec. 31, 1847—tf. BROWN & CAMPBELL.

JEWELRY AND FANCY ARTICLES.

AN assortment of Ear-rings, Finger-rings, Breast-pins, Hunting Lockets, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Diamond Pointed Pens, Shirt Studs, Steel Beads, Silver and Steel Spectacles, Purses, Pocket-books, Pocket Combs, Violin Strings, Pocket Pistols, Congress Knives, Rogers' Thimbles, Brass Clocks, Combs, &c., for sale at the old stand formerly occupied by Thos. Alsop, south side of the square, at the sign of the Watch and Spectacles.

N. B. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired, and old gold and silver taken in exchange. [Jan 7.

WALLACE & DILLER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

OFFER for sale a General Assortment of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OIL, VARNISHES, DYE-STUFFS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A fresh and good supply of the different articles in our line have lately been received; which will be sold, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.

Physicians, druggists, country merchants, fullers, dyers, hatters, and others, will do well by giving us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

The following comprises a part of our Patent Medicines: Syrup of liverwort, British oil, German pills, Fahenstock's vermifuge, Harlem oil, Godfrey's cordial, opodeldock, Hooper's pills, Judkin's ointment, Bateman's drops, Lee's pills, nerve and bone liniment, Gardner's liniment, Rowan's tonic mixture, Thompson's eye-water, Turlington's balsam, sedlitz and soda powders, anti-dyspeptic pills, Peters' pills, Bradstreet's pills, Miles' tomato pills, &c. June 4

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

REPAIRED at the shortest notice and warranted, at the old stand formerly occupied by T. Alsop, at the sign of the WATCH AND SPECTACLES, south side of the square. [Jan. 7

Immense Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the public that they are on hand with a stock of Goods, embracing everything within scope of the most vivid imagination, very difficult to realize and impossible to describe, in view of which they most cordially invite the attention of the public.

nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

FAIRBAIRN. KNORR.

FAIRBAIRN & CO.

SADDLERY & SADDLERY HARDWARE,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, SADDLE BAGS,
BITTS, STIRRUPS, BUCKLES, WHIPS, &c.
No. 11, North 4th Street,
Philadelphia.

☞The attention of country merchants is requested to the above extensive assortment, which is offered on the most reasonable terms. [Jan 28—6w

TO FARMERS.
JOLIET WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE Subscriber will keep on hand a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTH of his own manufacture, which he proposes to exchange for wool. He will give one yard of good heavy cloth for two and a half pounds of good clean wool of the same quality; or he will work wool on the shares, as follows: Give one-half the cloth the wool may make; by receiving eight cents per yard from the customer upon his half, or all that the wool makes by receiving thirty-eight cents per yard for manufacturing. He will also manufacture for customers *Blankets, Jeans, and Flannel*, as well as *Satinet and Fulled-Cloth*.

CLOTH-DRESSING done on reasonable terms. None but the *best* workmen will be employed.

Any person going to Chicago, from the central or southern part of the State, will pass by this town; and all the subscriber wishes, to ensure a continuance of patronage, is once to have a man patronize him. Wool can be sent by water up the Illinois river, directed to J. A. Matteson, Joliet, Will county, to the care of Mr. Abrams, Peru, Ill., and it will be forwarded; where cloth will be put up in a neat and safe manner, according to the above terms, and sent in return to any part of the State, without troubling the owners to accompany it.

J. A. MATTESON.

N. B. Persons coming from a distance with a quantity of Wool to be exchanged or manufactured, if obliged to stay over night, shall be to no expense.

March 12 J. A. M.

To Fathers, Mothers and Sweethearts.

BIRCHALL & OWEN wish to inform the above class of community, and in informing them they believe they embrace the major part of the human family, that they are receiving direct from Philadelphia a very large and select stock of annuals, Christmas and New Years Gifts, fancy stationery, school books, &c. Their stock embraces everything in the book line, and they are determined to sell very low for cash. Among numerous others, may be found the following fine presents:

Nubers Colored Toys,
Amelia's Poems,
Book of Pleasures,
Lady of the Lake,
Fairy Gem,
Fairy Gift,
Child's Own Book,
Nursery Rhymes,
Prize Story Book,
Girls Own Book,
Gammer Gurton,
Home Treasury,
Taylor and his Generals,
Napoleon and his Army,
Conversation Carras,
Life on the Ocean,
American Cruiser,
Heman's Works,
Moore's "
Scott's "
Blake's Byron,
Pope's, Rodgers', Campbell's, Crabb's, Heber's,
Cowper's Burns', Coleridge's and Shakspeare's Works, all finely bound,
Pirate's Own Book,
Song books of every variety,
Brother Jonathan,
Colored Pictures,
Rough and Ready,
Tales of the Mexican War,
Fortune Teller,
Cheap Publications, a great variety,
Mexican and her Chieftains,
Lives of American Generals,
Old Zachary,
Leaflets of Memory,
Napoleon and his Marshalls,
Washington and his Generals.

And HUNDREDS of other fine works. Call and *examine*. They are *something new*. We have nothing to do but to show them. 'Tis no trouble to show goods. *Tom* is always on hand, ready and willing to accomodate customers. ☞Remember the stand: *Directly* south *of the State House, centre of the block, next door to* 117.

dec. 10, '47.

To Hillsboro, Vandalia, and Salem.

THE undersigned informs the public that he has taken the contract to carry the mail from Salem, by Vandalia and Hillsboro, to Springfield. He will keep constantly on the line, two-horse carriages and careful drivers, and those wishing to travel the road shall at all times have a speedy and safe passage.

This line will leave Springfield and Salem on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

☞ Office, in Springfield, at J. Wickersham's Kentucky House.

June 4 THO. TURRENTINE.

WANTED! WANTED!!

50,000 Bushels of Corn.
10,000 bushels of Wheat.
5,000 bushels of Oats.
3,000 " Barley.
6,000 " Rye.
10,000 " Stone Coal.
2,000 Cords of Wood.
5,000 Whisky Barrels.
1,000 Flour "
40,000 Feet of Oak Lumber,
1,000 head of Stock Hogs, to be delivered at the Mill of

JOHN A. KEEDY,
On the Sangamon River.

Springfield, Dec. 3, 1847. D. & I. P. SPEAR.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk Manufactory.

R. F. RUTH, south side of the public square, manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of saddles, bridles, martingales, saddle-bags, whips, trunks, and harness, (the latter from $10 to $30.) All work made to order at the shortest notice. His prices are low, and his work cannot be excelled in the Springfield market. June 4

CORAL beads and necklaces, large and small sizes, for sale by
Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

Violins and Violin Strings.

VIOLINS, Accordions, Flutes, Fifes, French Harps, Jews Harps, and various other instruments of music; just received and for sale at
dec. 10. WATSON'S.

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE. A lot just received by WATSON & SON.
dec. 10.

ROSE water extract & lemon and rose doubled distilled rose water, and the extract of lemon, and extract of the double rose; very superior article. Used for flavoring jellies, creams, cakes, &c. Sold cheap at
dec. 10. WATSON'S.

LEMONS, oranges, sundries, pickles, pepper-sauce, lime juce, Zante currants, sultana raisins, citron, alspice, nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, mace, ginger—ground and race, pepper, mustard, alum, saleratus, tobacco, segars, pipes, &c.; just received and for sale as low as they can be bought in Springfield, by
dec. 10. WATSON & SON.

PLATED CAKE BASKETS, candle sticks, and castors, a few choice articles, just received by
June 4 CHATTERTON & BRO.

NEW STYLE BONNETS.—D. & I. P. Spear have just received direct from Philadelphia, a beautiful assortment of linen, thread and florence braid bonnet's, which they will sell cheap for cash.
June 18.

CAPS.—A large variety of fine Otter, Plush, Cloth and Seal, for Men and B'hoys.
nov. 6, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SNUFF! SNUFF!! SNUFF!!!—The very choicest article of French, Rappee, Macabau and Scotch snuff, for sale cheap, by
Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

CAMEO BREAST PINS.—A large assortment of various sizes and figures, just received; some of them very expensive.
Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

VESTS.—Plain and figured velvets; plain and figured satins and cashmeres; double breasted cloth, cassimeres, valencias, and a great variety of other styles; some extra fine; some very low, at
nov. 19, '47. WILEY'S.

OVERCOATS.—Blanket and blanket cloth—some extra fine and heavy; Beaver, Felt and Pilot cloth, for sale cheap, at
nov. 19, '47. WILEY'S.

"Having eyes, they see not,"

UNTIL supplied with a pair of *Perifocal* or other spectacles by C. W. Chatterton & Bro., west side of the square. Old frames filled with new glasses of the best quality.
December 17th, 1847.

PERIFOCAL SPECTACLES—100 pairs just received from the manufactory. 100 pairs perifocal glasses, for setting in your old frames. No excuse for not being able to read of nights now. Just call and see at
June 4 J. C. IVES.

REMOVED—CABINET SHOP.—The subscriber has removed his Shop and Ware Room to the building directly opposite his former shop, and south of the American House, where he will continue to keep on hand, and make to order, all kinds of Cabinet Furniture, at the lowest cash prices.

Coffins of all sizes kept on hand and furnished at a moments notice.
nov. 12, 1847. D. E. RUCKEL.

CAMPHENE.—A fresh and genuine article, just from the manufactory, for sale by
Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

JUST RECEIVED by express, a few more of those silver bead ornaments, a shade cheaper than ever.
Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

BOURBON and Monongahela whisky, just received and for sale cheap by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

FOR SALE,

50 cases BOOTS & SHOES, assorted;
100 " OVER COATS, "
25 doz. CAPS, latest fashion;
4 " Silk, plush and florence braid Bonnets.
Nov. 5. D. & I. P. SPEAR.

REFINE Whale oil, just received and for sale by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

MANURE FORKS, three and four prongs, just received and for sale by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

SILVER SPOONS, cups, sugar tongs, butter knives, and other articles in the line, manufactured and warranted pure as coin. For sale by
June 4 J. C. IVES.

GOLD WATCHES, chains, keys, spectacles, rings, &c always on hand, and for sale a shade less than at New York prices. [June 4] J. C. IVES.

FINE Rodgers and Wostenholm's pocket cutlery, and every thing else in the jewelry line, on the most accommodating terms, at
June 4 J. C. IVES.

BRADFORD & SMITH have on hand a fresh supply of spring and summer Goods, embracing every article usually kept in their line. They invite their friends to give them a call. July 9

STATUTES OF ILLINOIS.—A number of copies of the Revised Statutes, bound in a style far superior to those of the State, in one or two volumes, at prices much lower than any others in the State.
June 4 THO. LEWIS.

NEW FIRM AT EVERY BODY'S STORE.
EAST OF THE CAPITOL.

CHINA! LADIES, One Hundred *China Tea Setts* are now opening at the above store, of all prices and qualities. *We* make no boast of having just received *Twenty-Five or Thirty Thousand Dollars* worth of NEW GOODS. We simply give the the quantity of a single article, and request EVERY BODY to call where it is a pleasure to show goods, and examine our variety of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries,
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, WINDOW SHADES, SOLAR LAMPS, and, in short, our entire stock. Then you will be enabled to judge for yourselves, whether your interest will not better subserved at

EVERY BODY'S STORE,

than at any body's store.

A NEW DISPENSATION of things. The original proprietor of Every Body's Store having had his anticipations more than realized, has, for his own relief, and the general good of every body, associated with him, Mr. L. B. Adams, and they have adopted A NEW ORDER OF THINGS, ☞ONE PRICE TO ALL!☜ and no variation from marked prices. Goods legibly marked in figures, and no tariff assessed on the paying community for those who never pay. The tariff levied will only be sufficient to defray an economical administration of the proprietors, and a fair equivalent for their services.

We are informed that we cannot succeed under our order, with the ruinous and abominable low tariff. Be that as it may, we shall continue it, even should we fail; and even under any event, we shall have the happy sensation of knowing that we have served every body the same. The most skeptical are invited to test us.

We are aware that to carry out the foregoing, we shall necessarily have to become ABOLITIONISTS, so far as the credit system is concerned, and request our friends not to place us under the necessity of refusing them credit.

PRODUCE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

taken at such rates as we can sell goods. In adjusting our scale of tariff, we do not consult other rates; neither can we in our purchases.

N. B. As we have auction license, we are not compelled to state how we came by our goods.

oct. 29. LEWIS & ADAMS.

The Auction and Commission Business

will be continued one door north of
EVERY BODY'S STORE,
oct. 29. by LEWIS & ADAMS.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

E. B. PEASE & BRO. offer for sale, at very low prices, a large assortment of—

IRON, STEEL, AND NAILS;
Locks, Hinges, and Screws;
Table and Pocket Cutlery;
Carriage Springs and Axles;
Boot and Shoe Lasts;
Carpenters' Tools;
Saddlery Castings.

They have been appointed Agents for the sale of MACHINE CARDS AND WOVE WIRE, For which they will receive orders to be delivered here, at St. Louis prices, adding cost of transportation.
Springfield, June 4

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS!
D. & I. P. SPEAR,

ARE now receiving, direct from the eastern cities, a large and elegant assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, including almost *every article* usualy found in a western store, and many articles of entirely new style, and superior quality, which they propose selling on the most accommodating terms. We invite purchasers to call and *examine* our stock, which is most complete, and no trouble to show goods.

Springfield, Nov. 5. D. & I. P. SPEAR.

BROWN and bleached Muslins and Irish linen, a large stock, at reduced prices.
nov. 6, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

SUGAR, COFFEE & TEA.—New Orleans white yellow, Havana, and a prime article of crushed sugar, coffee, &c., just received and for sale by
dec. 10. WATSON & SON.

CARPETING AND RUGS.—A large assortment of superior quality and new patterns, including best three ply and ingrain carpeting, English bocking floor cloths, variegated ingrain manilla and lapland rugs, oil cloth and stair carpeting, for sale at St. Louis prices.
nov. 6, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

Studs! Studs!! Studs!!!

A LARGE assortment of shirt studs, plain, figured and enameled, blue, black and white, with paste, garnet, ruby, turquoise, "and all them sort" of sets, cheap for cash, at

CHATTERTON & BRO'S.,
Dec. 17, '47. West side of the Square.

FINISHING NAILS—of all sizes, just received and for sale by [dec. 24.] LAVELY & STOUT.

NEW SHOE FACTORY.—For the purpose of fortifying the understandings, and repairing the soles of our constituency, we have commenced the above business. Eastern made work as well as eastern boots and shoes, kept at Every-body's store. Cobling, &c., done at the factory, T. Lewis' old stand.
dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Illinois Constitutional Convention.

WE have a few copies left of the *Try-Weekly Register*, containing a full journal of the proceedings and a synoptical report of the debates of the late Constitutional Convention. They are bound in good style, and will be found an invaluable volume of reference by lawyers and politicians. Price, $3 a copy.

LANPHIER & WALKER.
Nov. 26, 1847—tf.

Cheap Reading.

A Variety of entertaining works, just received, and for sale at Eastern prices, at the Book Store west of the Square.
nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

[School Books.]

ALL kinds of school books used in our schools, for sale cheap, by
nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

WANTED—Any quantity of Wheat and produce in exchange for goods at Every-body's store.
dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

CHEMICAL OIL and Spirit Gass, for sale by
dec. 31. LEWIS & ADAMS.

PAY UP PAY UP!

DR. FRAZER, informs the public that he is about to remove from Springfield within a few weeks, and that his demands are in the hands of Mr. Owen, who may be found at the Drug Store of Birchall & Goudy, where all indebted are desired to call and settle immediately, to save cost. [nov. 19—3w.

New Court House.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by the clerk, on or before the first Monday in January next, and examined by the county commissioners of De Witt county, Illinois, on said day, for the building of a brick court-house in the town of Clinton. Said house to be forty-four by thirty-two feet, finished in a good workmanlike manner. Five hundred dollars will be paid when the walls are erected, and five hundred dollars when the house is received. The balance of the payments to be agreed upon by the parties at the time of receiving said bids.

By order of the county commissioners court,
dec. 24—3w. Attest, JOHN J. McGRAW, Cl'k.

Fresh Cove Oysters.

1000 CANS Baltimore OYSTERS, just received, and for sale by
dec. 17. J. BUNN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the first day of January next, there will be a special term of the county commissioners' court for Sangamon county, at which time proposals will be receieved for taking care of the paupers of the county—for one year. Payment to be made quarterly in county orders.

By order of the court,
N. W. MATHENY, Clerk
county commissioners' court, Sangamon county.
Dec. 17th, 1847—4w

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.—Such qualities, quantities and such prices as was never seen in Old Sangamon, are now exhibited at Every-body's Store. [dec. 24.] LEWIS & ADAMS.

TOBACCO.—Mrs. Miller's chewing and Tom Campbell's best scafarlatto smoking, for sale by
Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

GOOD buggy for sale, CHEAP for cash, by
Dec. 17, '47. CHATTERTON & BRO.

SKATES.—Just received and for sale by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

VERMICILLA.—Just received and for sale by
dec. 24. LAVELY & STOUT.

PRINTS AT NEW YORK PRICES.—The largest stock of prints in the city is at Every-body's Store. Call, ladies, where it is a pleasure to show goods, and examine qualities and test prices.
dec. 24. LEWIS & ADAMS.

Masonic Jewelry.

C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO. are prepared to furnish at short notice, complete sets of Blue Lodge Jewels on the most reasonable terms. Orders are respectfully solicited from lodges in this state not supplied with jewels. Gold and silver marks constantly on hand. [Dec. 17, '47.

ITALIAN VIOLIN STRINGS—Of the very best quality and no mistake, can be had at
CHATTERTON & BRO'S.,
Dec. 17, '47. west side of the square.

A CHOICE and beautiful assortment of annuals and other books, richly bound; for sale CHEAP by
dec. 10. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

To Journeymen Cabinet Makers.

TWO Journeymen Cabinet Makers can find steady employment with liberal wages, by applying by letter or otherwise to D. E. RUCKEL.
Shop South of the Post Office. [July 2]

MILLINER'S GLUE.—A fine article, for sale by
Dec. 3, '47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

Dr. Murphy's Sugar Coated Vegetable Anti-Billious and Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THESE Pills are composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and contain not one particle of calomel or mercury, in any form, nor any mineral substance whatever, and may be taken at all times and under all circumstances, and by all ages, without any fear of the sad consequences often attending mercurial and mineral preparations. Persons exposed to changes of weather or limate—travelers, emigrants, seamen, soldiers, &c.—are recommended to provide themselves with a supply of these Pills. Their extraordinary efficacy in those complaints which prevailed in our Southern and Western States during the summer months, and particularly along the banks of the rivers, lakes, and ponds, and in those sections where the land is not all cleared up and drained, might be seen from the piles of letters received by the proprietor, which have been addressed to him by those who are grateful for the benefit derived from the use of his Pills. ☞Price 25 cents.

Dr. Murphy's sugar coated vegetable Anti-fever Pills. For the immediate and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, Chills and Fever and all other Fevers.

Prepared by Wm. H. Murphy, M. D., 384, Pearl St. N. Y. To whom all orders for the pills must be addressed, (*Post Paid.*) ☞Price only 50 cents per box.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward!

I will give five hundred dollars to any person who will produce, at a less cost, a better, more innocent, and more perfect cure for Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, than Dr. Murphy's *Sugar Coated Vegetable Anti-Fever Pills*. I will give two hundred and fifty dollars to any person who will show a single case where any injurious effects have attended these pills. They are warranted in all cases to cure Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, when taken according to the directions accompanying them. WM. H. MURPHY, M. D.

Cough Lozenges.

Every family in the United States should keep a supply of Dr. Hull's *Cough Lozenges* in the house, not only as a preventative medicine against the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but as an effectual remedy, in all cases of coughs, colds, spitting of the blood, night sweats, difficulty of breathing, asthma, whooping cough, emaciation, and general debility. Remember that this medicine is not a mere palliation, but is all-powerful in removing all diseases of the chest and lungs, leading to consumption and death. ☞Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Hull's Worm Lozenges.

Are a preparation that never fail to remove worms from children or adults. Children will cry for them as they would candy.

We suggest to all persons having children, when they suspect them of being troubled with worms to give these Lozenges a trial. The fact of their having cured upwards of forty thousand cases, puts them beyond doubt. ☞Price 25 cents per box.

*** Please remember the name, and get *Dr. Hull's Lozenges*, as no others before the public contain the virtues of his medicine.

Who would be troubled with that distressing complaint, the *tooth-ache*, when it can be speedily cured without pain or extracting?

Dr. Lacount's Tooth-Ache Elixir

Never fails to cure all cases of the tooth-ache, when it arises from a decayed state of the teeth. It is simple in its application, harmless in its effects, and housands who have used it, have declared they would not be without this remedy, if it cost ten dollars per vial. It is not a catch-penny preparation, but actually does what it purposes to accomplish. ☞Sold at 25 cents per vial.

For sale in Springfield, Ill., by
Aug. 6.—3m BIRCHALL & OWEN

COMSTOCK & CO.'S MEDICINES.

ALL of the following articles, which have obtained unrivalled popularity, can be had only in Springfield of Wallace & Diller and C. F. Hughes; in Jacksonville, of Ayres & Co.; and in Vandalia, of E. Capps.

CONNEL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, the original and only genuine article. It is a sovereign remedy for the following diseases, viz: Piles, erysipelas, sore eyes and nipples, white swellings, barber's itch, salt rheum, tic dolareux, corns, burns, scalds, pains in the back and side, rheumatism, biles, old sores, frosted feet, sprains, bruises, &c. Though we have named various affections, experience has taught us that they are not many; and it is warranted to cure any of the above complaints, or all pay is absolutely refused for it. Now will you try it on these terms? or continue to suffer, as you please.

COMSTOCK & CO.'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.—It is the only article that will effectually purify the blood. Those who have been imprudent in the used of calomel will find sure relief from it. Price, 50 cents per bottle, or $4 per dozen. For same size, others charge $1 per bottle. This article has cured scrofula of 30 years standing, after most all other articles have failed. Ask for Comstock's, and take no other.

HAY'S LINIMENT, the genuine article, with Comstock & Co.'s name on it.

EAST INDIAN HAIR DYE will color the hair dark brown or jet black, and not stain the skin: warranted to do this.

DR. McNAIR'S ACCOUSTIC OIL, the only cure for Deafness and all complaints of the ear. It has repeatedly cured deafness of 10, 15, and 20 years standing; and those who were obliged to use ear trumpets have thrown them aside, being made perfectly well by the use of one bottle of the genuine oil. Price, $1 per flask.

BALM OF COLUMBIA, the only genuine, with Comstock & Co.'s name on it. To the bald and grey, provided you have lost your hair, or if the same is falling out, the Balm of Columbia will be found a sovereign remedy. Dandruff and scurf will be entirely removed by its use. Those whose heads are turning grey are positively assured that this article often restores the hair to its original color, as its object is to cause the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair-tube is filled, the absence of which is the only cause of grey hairs. This article has restored the hair to thousands who for many years were bald; and ladies who are desirous of procuring or keeping a rich growth of luxuriant hair should never be without the genuine Balm of Columbia. It holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives, and is more effectual.

SICK HEADACHE, OR NERVOUS BILIOUS HEADACHE. More persons are afflicted with this painful disease and suffer more with it than any other complaint, for the reason that it is never considered dangerous, and for which a physician can seldom prescribe a remedy. Now we can assure those afflicted with this complaint, that Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy is a never failing cure, and is more extensively used than any other medicine for that purpose. It removes all the bile and ascidity from the stomach, and is a sure preventive of that disease so common to this climate—Bilious Fever and Fever and Ague.

CONSUMPTION. Dr. Bartolomew's Expectorant Pink Syrup is the most effectual medicine in use for any and all diseases of the pulmonary organs. The most obstinate will be removed; and cases of consumption, which have been considered incurable, have in thousands of instances been permanently cured by its use. A cold brings on a cough; a cough brings on consumption. A word to the wise may be sufficient. Try this article.

CAUTION. Buy the above articles only of authorized agents.

To Country Merchants.—A complete assortment of Comstock & Co.'s articles can be had at 69 Second st., St. Louis, at New York prices. Call at the above establishment, and become agents for the original and only genuine Pain Extractor and other articles, that you may make from 50 to 100 per cent. on them.
June 4—6m

Perifocal Spectacles:

WE would invite the attention of the public to our large stock of the celebrated perifocal spectacles, or the sale of which we are the sole agents.

These spectacles are of recent invention, and superior to any other in use; constructed in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the peculiar form of concavo, convex ellipsis, and can be used for the greatest length of time, either by day or night, without causing that giddiness of the head that many experience from using the common kind, but tend to strengthen and improve the sight.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired in the best style, and warranted.

☞ Cash paid for old gold and silver.
June 4 J. C. IVES.

SILVER WARE.—C. W. Chatterton & Bro. still continue the manufacture of silver spoons, cups, sugar tongs, cream spoons, soup ladles, "and all them sort o' things" of silver, equal to American coin, and workmanship that cannot be beat. We have at this time on hand tea spoons from $6 to $8 per set. Dessert spoons from $10 to $14, and table spoons from $18 to $24.—Also, butter knives of various prices and patterns. Silver cups, soup ladles and cream spoons.

☞ Cash paid for good old silver and gold.
December 17th, 1847.

Office Sangamon and Morgan Railroad Co.,
Springfield, 1st Dec., 1847.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th inst., for the delivery of a quantity of timber for the cross-ties of the railroad from Springfield to the Illinois river; the timber to be *nine feet in length, by five inches in thickness*, and not less than *ten inches wide*; also, a quantity of timber for string pieces, *five by six inches square, twelve feet in length* and upwards; the greater lengths being preferred. The timber to be of white, burr or overcup oak, and to be delivered at any points on the line of the railroad, on or before the 25th day of March, 1848, subject to the inspection of the engineer.

Information will be given as to the above described timber, on application in person or by letter, at the office.

JAMES J. SHIPMAN,
Dec. 3, 1847.—3w. Chief Engineer.

SPRINGFIELD CABINET WAREHOUSE.

JOHN HUTCHINSON respectfully announces to the citizens of Springfield and surrounding country, that he has opened a new cabinet warehouse, one door south of the Academy, where he designs keeping on hand a general assortment of *cabinet furniture*, which he will furnish to customers at reduced prices. Orders for furniture from a distance will be promptly filled.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

He also continues the undertaking as heretofore and sole proprietor of the new burying ground, which is laid off in small lots to suit families. Also, hall lots and graves for one person. Coffins of every size and quality ready made, and hearse, gentle horse and careful driver furnished as heretofore. Sep. 25th, '46.

TO COUNTY OFFICERS.

WE are prepared to fill all orders for Records, Journals, Indexes, Assessors' and Treasurers' books, and all others used in your offices, in the best and most approved manner. Heads of columns will be printed; none but the best materials used, and workmanship of the most substantial kind.

Orders can be sent by mail, which will be punctually attended to, and packages transmitted to any county that is reached by a stage.
nov. 19th, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

Blank Books and Stationery.

LEDGERS, Day books, Journals, Records, and Memorandum books; paper, quills, steel pens, gold pens, sealing-wax, wafers, &c., for sale cheap, by
nov. 19, '47. JOHNSON & BRADFORD.

FINE TABLE OIL.—For sale by
Dec. 3, 47. BIRCHALL & OWEN.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices, in the Territory of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of range three.

Townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, of range four.

Townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen, of range five.

Townships fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen, of range six.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen and twenty, west of "Coon Slough," of township thirteen, fractional townships fourteen, fifteen and sixteen on the Mississippi River, and township seventeen, of range seven.

Fractional townships fourteen, sixteen and seventeen on the Mississippi River, of range eight.

Fractional township seventeen on the Mississippi River, of range nine.

At the Land Office at GREEN BAY, commencing on Monday, the thirty-first day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and part of a township, viz:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Fractional section one, in township nineteen, situated north-east of Lake "Pwawgun," of range fourteen.

Fractional township twenty-one, north of "Fox River," and townships thirty-two and thirty-three, of range nineteen.

Townships thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four of range twenty.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sales shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this ninth day of October, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

By the President:
JAMES K. POLK.

Richard M. Young,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-Emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands, embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
nov. 5 10w *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land Offices in the State of Iowa, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at DU BUQUE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range fifteen.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight and eighty-nine, of range sixteen.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range seventeen.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range eighteen.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range nineteen.

AT THE SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday the thirty-first day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships, to-wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven and eighty-eight, of range twenty.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six and eighty-seven, of range twenty-one.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six and eighty-seven, of range twenty-two.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six and eighty-seven, of range twenty three.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty-six, of range twenty-four.

Townships eighty-four, eighty-five and eighty six, of range twenty-five.

Township eighty-six, of range twenty-six.

At the Land Office at IOWA CITY, commencing on Monday, the twenty-fourth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three, of range fifteen.

Townships eighty-one, eighty-two, and eighty-three of range sixteen.

Townships eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three of range seventeen.

Townships eighty-one, eighty-two and eighty-three of range eighteen.

Sections two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four and thirty-six, in township seventy-six; sections one, two, three, four, five, six, the north-east quarter, and the north half of the north-west quarter of section seven, section eight, section nine, (except the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter,) sections ten, eleven, twelve, the north half and the north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section thirteen; section fourteen; the north half of the north-west quarter, and the north half of the north-east quarter of sections fifteen, sections eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, four, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four, and thirty-six, in township seventy-seven; sections nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, in township seventy-eight; and townships eighty-two, and eighty-three, of range nineteen.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three, of range twenty.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three, of range twenty-one.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three, of range twenty-two.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three, of range twenty-three.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three of range twenty-four.

Townships eighty-two and eighty-three of range twenty-five.

North of the base line and east of the fifth principal meridian.

Lot number three and "Pelican Island," in section three, lot number seven, and "Crane Island," in section four, and lot number six, section nine in township seventy-seven; and two islands in sections thirty-four and thirty-five, in township seventy-eight, of range three.

At the Land Office at FAIRFIELD, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of January next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Townships seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, and sections two, four, the west half of the south-west quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section five, sections six, seven, eight, the west half of the south-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the south-west quarter, and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section nine; sections ten, twelve, fourteen; the south half, the west half of the north-west quarter, the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, and the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter of section fifteen; sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, (except the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter,) twenty-four; the west half, the south-west quarter of the north-east quarter, the west half of the south-east quarter, and the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-five, and sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, in township seventy-five, of range nineteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this ninth day of October, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

By the President:
JAMES K. POLK.

Richard M. Young,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to Pre-Emption Claimants.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and make payment therefor, as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited. RICHARD M. YOUNG,
nov. 5. 10w *Commissioner of the General Land Office.*

MUFFS AND BEADS.—For Ladies and Misses, ranging from Wild Cat to Lynx, of finest quality, for sale.
nov. 5, '47. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.

BRITANNIA WARE—A few rich sets, new patterns, for sale by [June 4] CHATTERTON & BRO.

BOYS CLOTHING.—A large assortment of boys cloth ing of a great variety and styles; coats, sacks, pants and vests, which will be sold at such prices as will convince parents that they will save both time and money by calling at our establishment.
nov. 19, '47 E. R. WILEY.

BIRCHALL AND OWEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
SOUTH SIDE OF THE SQUARE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.,

ARE now receiving and keep constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye-stuffs, perfumeries, patent medicines, glass-ware, Surgical and Dental instruments, &c., ever offered for sale in Springfield. Physicians, druggists, fullers, dyers, painters, country merchants, and the whole community will find it decidedly to their interest to purchase of them. They cannot or will not be undersold, and every article sold is warranted. Their stock consists in part of

Acids, nitric,
" muriatic,
" sulphuric,
Ammonia,
Rochelle salts,
Cream of tartar,
Sulphur,
Brimstone,
Carb. of soda,
Verdegris,
Blue vitriol,
Logwood,
Madder,
Lampblack,
Indigo,
Glue,
Alex. Senna,
Cinnamon,
Allspice,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Opium, best article,
Camphur,
Magnesia,
Epsom salts,
Glauber salts,
Copperas,
Gum myrrh,
Peruvian barks,
Rheubarb,
Jalap,
Sugar of lead,

And sundry other articles, too numerous and tedious to mention. Call and examine. We again repeat it, that Birchall & Owen offer the greatest inducements and the most favorable terms of any house in the county. [Dec. 3, '47.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, in the city of Springfield, until the 10th day of March, 1848, for the laying of the superstructure of the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad, in two divisions: the first commencing on the Illinois river and extending to the thirtieth mile eastward, and the second from that point to the city of Springfield.

1. The cross-ties 8 x 10 inches, are to be prepared for the superstructure by boring two holes in each tie at the gauged distance asunder for the intermediate ties, and three holes for the joint ties each 1¼ inches in diameter.

2. The string pieces, 5 x 6 inches, are to be prepared for the work by boring a hole within 3 inches of each end, 1¼ inches in diameter, and at intervals of 30 inches.

3. The road-way is to be prepared by the careful removal of the iron rails, spikes, plates, &c., and also, all of the wood work of the old track, except the sub-sills, upon which the new track is to be laid down.

4. The cross-ties, prepared as above, are to be laid 30 inches from centre to centre, at right angles to the road-way and parallel to each other, and firmly bedded on the sub-sill and earth; on these ties the string-piece will be laid and secured by a wooden pin 1½ inches in diameter, to fit the holes previously bored. At the joining of the string-pieces a wooden splicing piece will be spiked on the the outside of the string, and also on the outside of the string piece opposite; the strings to be laid so as to break joints.

5. The iron is to be laid on the centre of the string-piece, and the inside edge of the string-piece beveled down with an adze or hatchet for the flange of the wheel. The junction plates are to be let into the string-pieces so as to be flush with the surface and to allow a perfect bearing of the iron on the whole length of the string-pieces.

6. The iron having been carefully taken up as before provided, shall be straightened and laid down on the string-piece and secured thereto by spikes as often as may be required.

7. The iron, spikes, plates, cross-ties, splicing-pieces, wooden pins, and materials of every description, to be furnished by the company at the Illinois river for the first division, and at the city of Springfield for the second division.

8. The cross-ties are 5 x 10 inches and nine feet long, and the string-pieces 5 x 6 and not less than 12½ feet long, and in the transportation, the old track, as it is, will be placed at the disposal of the contractor.

9. The widening of the excavations and embankments, and the repairs of the culverts and bridges, and the construction of cattle guards, amounting by estimates on the first division to $1,000, and on the second division to $5,000, or thereabouts, will be included in the contract for the superstructure, by special agreement as to each piece of work, if the parties can agree.

10. The track is to be filled from the side ditches, and well rammed between the ties and around the ends.

The work to be commenced on the execution of the contracts, and completed on or before the 1st of September, 1848.

Address, JAMES I. SHIPMAN,
Jan. 4, 1848. Chief Engineer.

New Watches, Jewelry and "all that sort o' thing."

C. W. CHATTERTON & BRO. have just received, at their old stand, west side of the square, in addition to their former stock, an extensive variety of "this, that and the other," consisting in part of gold lever watches, guard and fob chains, keys, breast-pins, ear and finger rings; gold and silver thimbles, silver combs; shell combs, spectacles, pencils, cutlery, gold pens, card cases, pistols, goggles, pocket compasses, dirk knives, coral and jet necklaces, bracelets, pocket books, cake baskets and candlesticks; brittania tea setts, plated tea and table spoons—a superior article; bead purses and bags; steel beads; bag and purse clasps; tassels and rings; fancy and plain work boxes; gold lockets; hair and tooth brushes; violin strings, percussion caps; steel chains, &c., making the most extensive stock of jewelry and fancy goods ever offered in this market.
Dec. 17th, 1847.

Proposals for Subsistence for the Choctaw Indians.

SEALED proposals will be received by Samuel M. Rutherford, Choctaw agent and acting superintendent Western Territory, at the Choctaw agency, west of the state of Arkansas, until 12 o'clock meridian, March 1, 1848, for furnishing subsistence to the Choctaw Indians who shall emigrate from the states of Mississippi and Alabama to the Choctaw country, west of the state of Arkansas, during the year 1848, for the term of one year after their arrival; and to those who have emigrated since the 1st June last, for the unexpired term of one year from that time. The daily ration to consist of one pound of fresh beef or fresh pork, or three-fourths of a pound of salt pork, and of three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour to each person, and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

The number removed since the 1st of June is about twenty-five, and it is estimated that there are about three thousand yet east of the Mississippi to be removed.—Measures have been taken by the Indian Department to facilitate their early emigration, but the situation of the Indians is such that it is impossible, at the present time, to indicate the number of those still east who will determine to remove west, or the time that those who shall remove will arrive in their new country. It is supposed, however, that a small party will emigrate during the succeeding month of January, and others at different periods during the year, as they can be collected and prepared for the journey.

A contract will be made for those who have removed since June, and for all who may emigrate during the year 1848—more or fewer; the subsistence to be furnished by the contractor at such times and at such places in the Indian country, as the agent for the Choctaws for the time being, or such person or persons as he may appoint, shall designate. The Department and its agents will use all proper exertions to hasten the emigration and make it general, but it will not be responsible in any way for failure or refusal of the Indians to remove.

The proposals must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that those making them have the ability to execute the contracts,—the names of the persons they intend giving as their sureties therefor, and a written guaranty from such persons that a contract will promptly be entered into in conformity with the proposals if accepted. The reliableness, business capacity and pecuniary ability of the proposers, and the sufficiency of their sureties, must be certified to by an officer of the United States. No proposal will be considered in regard to which these requirements are not complied with.

It must be distinctly understood that all and every expense connected with or incident to the transportation of the provisions to the place or places which shall be selected for their issue to the Indians, and with or to the issuing of them, is to be borne by the contractor or contractors, and that the United States reserve the right, whenever the proper officer of the government shall be of opinion that the contractor or contractors is or are not performing his or their contract faithfully, and in the proper spirit, to declare the same null and void, and to cause the proper issues of rations to be made for the remainder of the time specified in the contract on account of the contractor or contractors, and for which he or they, and his or their sureties shall be liable.

Bonds with two or more sureties, in a penalty of $25,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The sufficiency of the sureties to be approved by a judge or district attorney of the United States.

War Department, Office Indian Affairs,
24th December, 1847.

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received until the third Saturday in January, 1848, for the following work and materials, for the erection of the Hospital for the Insane, to wit:

For laying the brick for the whole building.
For 1,000,000 of Brick,
For 5,000 bushels of Lime,
For 725 feet of Water Table,
For 225 pair of Stone Caps and Sills,
For 2 tier of Oak Joist,
For framing and bridging Joist,
For preparing and setting Lintels for Doors and Windows.

The plan and specifications of the work may be seen by calling upon M. C. Goltra, superintendant.

Also, proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for 200 Door and Window Frames.

The committee reserve the right of rejecting bids that they may deem too high, or from persons not deemed responsible.

Proposals to be left with either of the undersigned.

W. W. HAPPY,
A. B. GILLETT, Building Committee.
dec. 10.—4w JOHN HENRY,

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the style of James Witheys & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business, in future, will be conducted by the said Wm. Witheys, at the old stand. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to settle up their accounts immediately with the undersigned, as the business must be closed.
Jan. 7, 1847. WILLIAM WITHEYS.

DENTISTRY.

B. B. LOYD, Dentist—office at the room formerly J. W. Keys' office, (near the Journal Office,) where he may always be found, except when absent on professional duties.

All operations on the teeth done on the most approved plan of the practice; and all irregularities of the teeth of children remedied, &c. To those afflicted with the tooth ache, he would say, that he has an immediate and permanent cure, without extracting—no cure, no pay.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Springfield, Dec. 3, 1847.—ly.

New and Great Remedy, for Man and Beast. Farrell's

ARABIAN LINIMENT!

IT is a fact established, and well known by every one, that the Arabians attained a height in medicine, which created the wonder and admiration of the whole world. To them is attributed the birth of the science of Chemistry; it is therefore, not at all strange, that a people so eminently skillful in the healing art, and persevering and daring in character, should, by actual and untiring experiment, discover applications far surpassing, in efficacy, all others, for the cure of the diseases so incident to them from their mode of life. Farrell's Arabian Liniment is a composition of balsams from rare plants, peculiar to that country—and it is this wonderful preparation which has enabled even the wild Arab of the desert to perform such extraordinary cures; it contains all the virtues of the Genuine Nerve and Bone Liniment. The Arabian Liniment has gained a lasting reputation where it has been used, in most cases which require an external remedy, such as the rheumatism, soreness of the breast, pain and weakness in the back and joints, sprains, bruises, cramps, numbness, frozen limbs, old sores, bites of insects, goitre or swelled neck, all swellings, paralysis, wounds, burns, &c.—We daily hear of the most astonishing cures upon animals by this excellent remedy, and we hazard nothing in saying that there never has been its equal as a curative for horses. We state, positively, that it will cure any case of sweeny in existence, and has never failed to cure fistula and poll evil when used for that purpose—also, big head, ring bone, spavin, splint, galls, sprains, bruises, scratches, wounds, sore eyes, &c.—We give below a few certificates from persons of the first respectability.

CERTIFICATES.

Messrs Farrell: In regard to your Liniment, I state with pleasure, the EXCELLENT EFFECTS of it experienced by me. For the last seventeen years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the most violent character—indeed so obstinate and severe that it never yielded in the slightest degree to any of all the remedies I made use of, or to the efforts of the best physicians. I suffered beyond description with this disease; whenever I caught the least cold, it would confine me to my bed for weeks without being able to move a limb, and during the attack suffering the most agonizing pain. Up to the time of using your Liniment, the cost of doctors and the remedies recommended was immense. I used only two bottles of your Arabian Liniment and one bottle of Indian Specific, which produced a perfect cure, without the least symptom of its reviving since.

JOSEPH P. DENNIS.

Peoria, March, 1846.

Messrs. Farrell: Nothing has occurred to me in the nature of medicine of so much value as your ARABIAN LINIMENT; it cured my horse of a stab in the breast—received by jumping against a rail, the wound was so large that you could have entered your fist. I used the many things that were recommended without any effect; until about four months, when it got full of proud flesh, and exceedingly swollen and inflamed; I was then persuaded, by many of my neighbors to try your Liniment; accordingly I did so, but first used some precipitate to eat out the proud flesh, I then applied the Liniment according to directions, and the swelling, which was great, entirely left the parts after a few applications (the swelling extended from the head down the brisket to the hoof) it then commenced healing, and in a few days was perfectly well. Before I commenced using your medicine, I would have taken ten dollars for the animal; I would not, now, look at eighty for her, as she is entirely well, and works the same as ever she did. I was one day pitching hay, and in making a very strong and sudden effort, with the fork heavily laden with the hay, was very suddenly afflicted by a shocking pain in the back, which rendered me perfectly helpless, and I fell as if shot with a rifle, and could not get up again only by the assistance of my son. I crawled to the house with great difficulty, which was near by, and my wife applied your Liniment freely, which relieved me instantly—as if by magic—and in four or five hours, I walked to my neighbor Ben Tattershell's—a distance of eighty rods. I am now well, making rails every day, and have had no return of it since. I would not be without this medicine in my family, and believe there has never been anything to equal it.

JOHN MAGEE.

Lafayette Precinct, Peoria Co.

☞None can be genuine without the written signature of the proprietor on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

For sale by Lewis & Adams, Springfield; by the proprietor, Peoria, and in the principal towns in Illinois.
Jan. 21, 1848.—ly

Newsom's Vegetable Tonic!

THE undersigned, who is a citizen of Marshal county, Alabama, is the sole proprietor and inventor of a certain *vegetable* medicine, known as "Newsom's Vegetable Tonic." He is now in Springfield, Ill., selling rights of counties and states, to compound, vend, and sell said Tonic. He does not, in any case, sell his Tonic. Whenever he remains or stops in any place, he administers his Tonic to those severely afflicted free of charge. When cures are effected by this medicine, then there are living witnesses present to testify to its virtues or failures, without the aid of foreign certificates. Let facts only speak! The medicine is now prepared by Thomas Lewis and David Newsom, sole agents for the undersigned counties in Illinois, to whom applications for medicine, or sales of rights for counties, towns or precincts, must be made. The following counties have been disposed of to the following gentlemen, viz:

To Andrew Gwin, McLean; J. G. Sargent, Champaign; Snowden Sargent, Edgar and Vermillion; Dr. Beatty and G. M. Ashmore, Coles; Condell & Rice, Piatt, Macon, Moultrie, Christian and Shelby; H. F. Johnson, Hamilton; A. W. Haddick, Dewitt; A. S. Williams, Logan; Dr. Charles Bishop, Gallatin; John Young, White; G. W. Allen, Jefferson; G. W. Woods, Greene and Macoupin; Josiah Wickersham, Scott, Ill., and St. Louis and Marion, Mo.; David Newsom, Menard, Pike, Calhoun, Schuyler, Adams, Brown, McDonough, Mercer, Marquette, Knox, Fulton, Henderson, Stark, Henry, Marshall and Warren. NATHAN NEWSOM,

Inventor and Proprietor of Newsom's Vegetable Tonic
sep 24 '47—ly [Journal copy.]

NO MISTAKE.
Wallace & Diller's Western Tonic, or Fever and Ague Bitters.

A CERTAIN and permanent cure for the Fever and Ague. This is one of the most powerful FEBRIFUGES known at the present time. It has been highly recommended by the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia, as well as the professors of medical colleges. It has effected wonderful cures in cases of long standing, when every other remedy proved ineffectual. It is a medicine possessing great power, and when taken according to the directions, never fails to effect a cure in the most obdurate stages of the disease. It is not disagreeable to the taste, being a pleasant bitter, and it can be administered to children and persons of the weakest stomachs: it creates an appetite, and seldom requires more than one package to effect a radical cure. It is neatly put up in small packages which will make from a quart to a half gallon of strong bitters, accompanied by directions. The proprietors of this valuable medicine have withheld it from public notice entirely, although having been introduced by them for more than five years, and used in hundreds of cases with the most astonishing success. Their object in so doing was to test thoroughly its true worth, and if found wanting to cast it aside; but instead of its inefficiency, it has proved itself to be the best, surest, safest, and effectual Fever and Ague Medicine ever offered in this or any other country. The proprietors recommend it with the utmost confidence, not only for the aforesaid diseases, but all complaints arising therefrom: it strengthens and eradicates the whole system from every vestige of disease enfeebling both body and mind.

For sale only by the proprietors, Wallace & Diller, east side of the square; where every other article in the Drug business may be had at all times.
June 4

MACKENZIE'S COMPOUND LIVER PILLS.

Messrs. Mackenzie & Haskells:

Gents: Having proved the efficacy of Mackenzie's liver pills in my own case, I herewith cheerfully testify to their valuable qualities. I have been afflicted more or less for the last fifteen years with the liver complaint. I had made use of a dozen different kinds of pills and other remedies, and all recommended for the liver complaint in the highest terms, but without any permanent benefit.

At the recommendation of Mr. Mackenzie, I was induced to give his Liver Pills a trial, and am happy to say, that after the use of two boxes, I find myself fully restored and entirely free from all the pains and aches, &c., that accompany the chronic disease of the liver.

I have two Journeymen coopers in my employ, who have made use of the same remedy for the same disease, and with the same happy result.

Euclid, July 1, 1846.
Wallace & Diller, Agents, Springfield, Illinois.

MACKENZIE'S TONIC FEBRIFUGE.
Fever and Ague.

CHILL OR THE INTERMITTENT FEVER, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, permanently cured by Dr. Collins Mackenzie's Tonic Febrifuge.

This great remedy, to which the public attention is particularly called, has been extensively used in the western and southwestern States, as a speedy, safe, and certain cure for AGUE and FEVER, DUMB AGUE, CHILL or INTERMITTENT FEVERS.

The unexampled and complete success attending its use, and so well proven have become its wide spread victories over every form of Ague in the west, that the FEBRIFUGE is now superseding every other offered remedial agent, and looked upon as the only one that can be relied on in all stages of the disease.

The many thousands of instances where it has wrought cures, while no instance is known or can be shown of failure, warrant it in being offered as possessing the three cardinal merits, without which no medicine can be safely used in Ague cases. These merits are that its cures are SAFE, CERTAIN, and PERMANENT.

For sale by Hoadley, Phelps, & Co., wholesale agents, New York; Brinkerhoff & Penton, Chicago, Illinois; and by druggists, generally, throughout the United States.

D. FRANCIS & CO., Agents for St. Louis.

Also, by the following agents throughout the State of Illinois:

Springfield, Wallace & Diller.
Chicago, Brinkerhoff & Penton, Wholesale Agents.
Galena, A. Colard.
Athens, N. J. Brown.
Lockport, E. E. Bush.
Summit, P. Kern.
Say, Robert Boyd.
St. Charles, Brooks & Co.
Elgin, J. & F. Tefils.
Dundee, A. Baker.
McHenry, J. W. Smith.
Bristol, G. D. Richardson.
Geneva, C. Patten.
Belvidere, S. P. Doty.
G. de Tour, W. A. House & Co.
Batavia, Lord & Wilson.
Naplerville, A. Keith.
Fort Hill, Joseph Wood.
Pleasant Grove, C Lansing.
Freeport, Oscar Taylor.
Oswego, W. O. Parks.
Aurora, Charles Hoyt.
Dixon, S. G. D. Howard.
Beardstown, T. A. Hoffman.
Jacksonville, R. Hockenhull.
White Hall, Aaron Reno.
Carrollton, Jas. F. Simpson.
Kane, Perry & Hill.
Jerseyville, D. Morean.
Alton, A. Barry & Co.
Plainfield, F. G. Wright.
Joliet, Demmond & Wood.
Peru, T. D. Brewster.
Marshall, John S. Dillon.
Ottawa, Thomas Bassnett.
Hennepin, E. F. & S. Pulsifer.
Lacon, Wm. Penn.
Chillicothe, M'Clure & Nolte
Peoria, Wm. A. Herron.
Tremont, Nathaniel Wright.
Pekin, Porter & Thompson.
Edwardsville, E. M. West.
Greenville, J. B. Drake.
Vandalia, E. Capps.
Marshall, Payne, Shaw & Co.
Darwin, H. & J. Ross.
Hutsonville, W. B. Preston.
Princeton, W. Converse.
Nov. 13, '46—tf

ELEGANT VESTINGS, cloths, cassimeres, & every variety of summer cloths, for gentleman and boy's wear, the best of the kind in market, for sale by
une 4. B. C. WEBSTER & CO.